

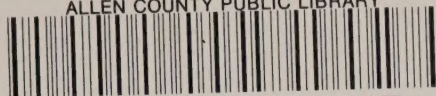
Gc

974.901

B92EISA

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02246 8265

Gc

974.901

B92EISA

2265561

Place Names
In Burlington County
New Jersey

by

Henry H. Bisbee

THE BURLINGTON COUNTY PUBLISHING CO.

RIVERSIDE, NEW JERSEY

1955

COPYRIGHT 1955
by
HENRY H. BISBEE

Printed in the United States of America

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

2265561

This Little Volume is Dedicated

to My Wife

R e b e c c a

FOREWORD

The symbolism of place names is always an interesting study and it is gratifying that our own Burlington county has so well been covered in this new publication by Dr. Henry H. Bisbee.

While Burlington is the largest county in the state, much of its acreage is that sparsely inhabited area, well known as the Pines. This isolation would suggest that hamlets in such a setting would be conspicuously few and far between. On the contrary, early activities of eighteenth - century bog iron furnaces, glass works and paper mills dotted this wilderness with innumerable small villages whose names have been perpetuated by virtue of their one-time importance in the industrial sun. Even water courses, no matter how significant, were dignified with high-sounding names.

We are indebted to the author for his all-inclusive listing of the great, near-great and even more or less trivial crossroads which at one time rated a distinguishing name. In his new book, "Place Names in Burlington County," Dr. Bisbee has assembled all these landmarks in alphabetical sequence. To picture the factual why and wherefore of their origin, has not been an easy task and the author has gone "all out" in an ambitious effort to bring us their true background story. However, not a few obscure names defy logical interpretation and in all probability will continue to remain unknown.

Comical Corner, no more than a prosaic cross-road at best, certainly gives no hint of a humorous past and Mount Misery's tranquil atmosphere in no way suggests a distressing origin. But above all, Ong's Hat has been a provocative question mark for countless scribes and although the last vestige of its surviving house disappeared long years ago, the controversy over its origin still persists. Wisely the author refrains from contributing to the confusion. Turpentine, Scratch Ridge, Tabernacle, Oriental, Tranquility, New Freedom and Retreat will no doubt remain as a challenge for future writers. Of course the more urban centers reflect, in some subtle way, place names which held nostalgic memories of their founding fathers and quite naturally English derivations predominate.

Dr. Bisbee like other historians found that old time cartographers were inclined to be careless with their name spelling and even more indifferent in pin-pointing correct locations on the early maps. That the author has so well compromised these differences is greatly to his credit.

The writer's serious research brings to light certain errors that fully debunk some of our pet traditions, already well on their way to become legion.

This book brings us an angle of the Burlington county story heretofore untold and to make the picture even more complete, the author

adds to many of the names, a thumbnail sketch of outstanding historical events that may have highlighted its past.

All in all, this worthy publication is a veritable Bedeker of Burlington county and well deserves a high place in Jerseyana literature.

N. R. EWAN.

January . . . 1955.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

Tomorrow there may be no towns, no villages, no hamlets in this county of ours. What was yesterday a fantastic dream that might happen a century hence now appears just over the horizon. Already we have seen the disappearance of whole villages into Fort Dix Reservation. Soon the steam shovel will be at work removing half an island that has helped play so important a role in history. While this book was being written half a dozen new communities have sprung into existence. Tomorrow we shall see industry move into the Delaware Valley and with it people to man those industries. This has already taken place in Bucks county across the river. With this change the countryside between our towns will fill with new homes. New place names will appear as new people unfamiliar with our past bring their own names with them. These people will be welcome and our county will benefit.

“Place Names in Burlington County” is an endeavor to record in one book all pertinent information about each place in the county since colonial times. It is not intended to be a history book, although places of historic import or local interest have been included. In most cases the present accepted name is recorded and when known, the reason for that name. After which are listed all former names and a short history of the place.

In the past most locality names had meanings. With but few exceptions most place names are so relatively new that their meanings may still be traced, if one has the patience to ferret them out. Some place names in the county have their origin in Indian names which accounts for this primitive method of naming. A muddy stream was given the Indian name for “muddy waters” and many English place names are based upon this method. BROWNS MILLS is just what the name implies, but other names are not quite so clear, viz: MARTHA FURNACE. Delving into history we find that one Potts named the furnace for his wife. All over the county, mills, forges, furnaces have disappeared but the names remain.

Vanity has caused names to be changed as in the case of SHREVEVILLE, while pride renamed FOOLTOWN. The United State Post Office has been responsible for changing some county names. Duplication of names in the state resulted in the change of MILFORD to KRESSON, WESTFIELD to CINNAMINSON and WHITE HILL to FIELDSBORO. Some names have been changed through corruption of sound. Thus BRIDLINGTON, through a slurring of English speech, sounded like BURLINGTON, so some authorities state. EVERSHAM became EVESHAM and WELLINGBORO became WILLINGBORO. Through carelessness map makers and historians are among the worst offenders in changing a name. Whether ONGS HAT is in this category remains for some future his-

torian to determine. However, HAYNES CREEK and JADE RUN are good examples of recent changes and a new directory lists FORD LANDING in place of FORK LANDING, a most glaring mistake.

The very nature of this book precludes the need of an index. Footnotes have been eliminated and credit is given in the text. The writer has tried not to read a meaning into a name or include an explanation where the name is obvious.

For newcomers, oldtimers and the curious, who have not had time to pore through many books, this writer hopes that "Place Names in Burlington County" may be an easy source of information.

HENRY H. BISBEE.

Burlington, New Jersey

January, 1955.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This compilation was inspired by the author's desire to become better informed about his own county. First published as a serial in the Burlington Press, it has caused many persons to encourage the author through their suggestions and comments. To these kindred spirits must go credit for such worth as the volume may contain, and certainly for none of the criticism it may invite. Special acknowledgment is due C. Gauntt Holmes, Judge Howard Eastwood and other members of Burlington Library Company, its librarian, Miss Margaret Dunn; my daughter, R. Cordelia Bisbee, who helped immeasurably with research; Donald A. Sinclair and Oliver K. Westling of Rutgers University Library for locating and copying many of the maps, and last, but most appreciated, my friend and advisor N. R. Ewan for making this book factual. It was he who kept pressing me, "Is it true? Can you prove what you have written? Pure folk-lore . . . leave it out!" All who aspire to write South Jersey history eventually beat a path to his door.

H. H. B.

ABSEGAMI LAKE: BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP. A sixty-seven acre "man made" lake in BASS RIVER STATE FOREST about six miles north of NEW GRETNA in the extreme southeastern part of BURLINGTON COUNTY. The name is derived from Lenape Indian and signifies a "body of water with the shores visible." It was taken from the original name applied to the bay between the mainland and Atlantic City, now called ABSECON. The lake boasts of a splendid bathing beach and picnic area. On the opposite side of the lake from the bathing beach are located six cabins and six camp shelters. The entire area is under the supervision of the State of New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

ADAMS WHARF: See Hackney's Dock.

AIGUTKA BRANCH: Also spelled ALQUATQUA. A branch of the MULLICA RIVER, rising in EVESHAM township and flowing southeast through MEDFORD township to unite with MULLICA at the county line.

AIRSTOWN: See Eayrestown.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE: A settlement located in the northwestern part of BASS RIVER township on the upper reaches of WADING RIVER near where the PAPPOSE BRANCH of this river unites to flow into OSWEGO LAKE.

ANCOCAS CREEK: See RANCOCAS CREEK.

ANNARICKEN CREEK: A southern branch of the ASSISCUNK CREEK which rises in eastern part of SPRINGSIDE township and flows northwest to empty into its recipient a mile east of Route 39. From the Indian ANI meaning "path" and NARATICONG meaning "Raritan Tribe."

APPLE PIE HILL: This is one of the highest points in South Jersey, and is located on the eastern border of TABERNACLE township near the WOODLAND township line. The "hill" has an elevation of 209 feet above sea level. It is between HARRIS STATION and PAISLEY.

ARNEY'S MOUNT: This "mountain" (sic!) with an elevation of 230 feet is located in southeastern part of SPRINGFIELD township. One authority claims it was named for Arney Lippincott. Henry Beck says it was John Arney. The "mountain" was formerly called SHREVE'S MOUNT after Caleb Shreve, who owned the surrounding land.

At the crossroads near the foot of the "mountain" stands a quaint Quaker Meeting House erected in 1776. The first meeting house at this spot was built of logs and was erected circo 1743. Behind the Meeting

House on sharply rising ground is the wall-enclosed graveyard. The place of worship is infrequently used but the graves are well kept.

ARNEYTOWN: Also spelled ARNEY'S TOWN on map of 1849 and referred to as "UPPER FREEHOLD" in the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends (1781). The ARNEYTOWN of today is practically a deserted village of half a dozen houses in NORTH HANOVER township near the MONMOUTH COUNTY line about four miles east of CHESTERFIELD and two miles north of JACOBSTOWN. Of the houses at the road junction only three are at present occupied. The Post Office was established April 24, 1827 and was discontinued on February 8, 1871. John Darby, the shoemaker and grave digger of the village, was the postmaster during the forty-four years of its existence.

ASSISCUNK CREEK: Also spelled by the Indians ASSICUNKE. There are several interpretations of this Indian name. From the Indian ASSISGNO meaning "clay" and sacunk meaning "stream outlet." Another similar meaning which seems more appropriate today is "Muddy or dirty creek." The Burlington Court Records of 1696 refers to this stream as "Birch Creek." A map of 1776 also gives the stream this name. Gabriel Thomas (1698) calls it the "WISSAHISKONK-RIVER, that runs down into the great River Delaware, by BURLINGTON." A deed which I have recently seen refers to this stream as BARRACKS CREEK, the reason probably being that the old British Barracks (1759) was located on Broad Street and the creek in Burlington.

This stream drains much of the upper end of Burlington County. The main branch rises in CHESTERFIELD township and flows westward through MANSFIELD and SPRINGFIELD townships. It is the division line between townships of FLORENCE and BURLINGTON and empties into the "back channel" of the DELAWARE RIVER at BURLINGTON.

The branches of ASSISCUNK CREEK are, ANNARICKEN CREEK, BARKER'S BROOK and ELDRIGES CREEK.

ATSION: Called FRUITLAND for a number of years. A small village of approximately 150 inhabitants in southern part of SHAMONG on the Mullica near mouth of Wesickaman Creek. The name is derived from the Indian Atsionk or Atsayounk, meaning "Indians nearby."

The first postoffice was established in January, 1798. In 1815 it was discontinued and an office was established "nearby" at Sooy's Inn near GREENBANK. It was re-established at ATSION June 13, 1832. In 1866 the name was changed to FRUITLAND but changed back to ATSION August 21, 1871. The postoffice has been discontinued.

Charles Read, a Burlington man of many parts, erected the ATSION IRON WORKS in 1767-68 on the ATSION RIVER (now MULLICA) near the Indian's bathing ground called "Atsayounk". Carl Woodward in his "Plows and Politics" tells us that the "forge was a large one, equipped

with four fires and two hammers. The river when dammed provided abundant power. Four thousand acres of woodland supplied the fuel. The bog ore at ATSION contained 45 to 47 percent of metallic iron, and some samples ran as high as 56 percent. Great masses of ore were taken from the pond during the winter when the fires of the furnaces and forges were out, and the water drawn off. Even after Read disposed of the furnace in 1773 the forge continued to be operated during the American Revolution and up into the nineteenth century until magnetic ore was discovered in Pennsylvania.

Gordon's Gazetter (1834) informs us that the furnace at that time produced from eight to nine hundred tons of castings and the forge about two hundred tons of bar iron annually. The estate upon which the forge was located was owned by Samuel Richards (circa 1800) and at one time was called "WEST'S MILL". There were also a grist mill and three saw mills here. In 1870 Maurice Raleigh established a cotton mill here and by 1882 it was employing around one hundred and seventy hands and turning out five thousand pounds of cotton per week.

ATSION LAKE: A lake now used for swimming and fishing located just west of village of ATSION. Routes 39 and 306 cross a bridge at mill dam. It was formed by damming the MULLICA RIVER and at present is several miles long. This was the mill pond of the early bog-iron works and it was from the lake bottom that the bog-ore was taken. It is quite possible that the bottom of this lake may contain bog-ore at the present time as a "mine" tended to renew itself every twenty years.

ATSION RIVER: See Mullica River.

BACON'S RUN: This stream forms part of the southwestern boundary of CHESTERFIELD township. It flows in a northwest direction to unite with BLACK'S CREEK to the west of the Bordentown-Georgetown road. The creek was boundary line of Daniel Bacon's land in 1688. In the court records of that year is found the following. "Chesterfield Constabulary to Lye on the south of Crosswicks Creek from the Indian Lyne to Thomas Farnsworth and so by William Black's Creek to Daniel Bacon's and so up his Creek to Thomas Scholeyes—."

BARKER'S BROOK: A branch of the ASSISCUNK CREEK rising in the township of SPRINGFIELD near JULIUSTOWN. It flows west five miles then due north several more miles to its receipt.

BARRACKS CREEK: See ASSISCUNK CREEK.

BARTON'S RUN: This stream rises in the western part of EVESHAM township and flows east and north through MEDFORD township to unite with the SOUTHWEST branch of the RANCOCAS CREEK. Until recently it was called HAINES CREEK (which see).

BASS RIVER (Village): Also known as BASS RIVER HOTEL. Located in southern section of BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP on present maps one-half mile east of NEW GRETNA. Authorities state that name of this village was changed in 1850 to NEW GRETNA or NEW GRETNA GREEN.

A map of 1849 shows BASS RIVER village to be located at the foot of a mill pond where five branches of the BASS RIVER unite (which see). This spot is three miles north of the village of HARMONY which ten years later is called NEW GRETNA. In 1849 the Post Office was located here (not at HARMONY) and a J. Adams ran the hotel. In 1859 the Post Office was still located here and the hotel was being run by T. Page.

According to both of these maps the village of BASS RIVER with the Post Office and hotel was located on the old stage road running from TUCKERTON to QUAKER BRIDGE. This was practically a straight road and passed about one half mile below HARRISVILLE (McCARTY'S VILLE). At the intersection of the road going north from NEW GRETNA and this old stage road should be the site of the BASS RIVER HOTEL, the POST OFFICE and the saw mill. This puts the village of BASS RIVER in the present BASS RIVER STATE FOREST.

Woodward, Beck and others all state that BASS RIVER and NEW GRETNA are one and the same. Yet even Woodward's map shows two villages. Perhaps there was no village except the post office, hotel and saw mill and as the distance was only three miles both names were used interchangeably for awhile and that gradually NEW GRETNA became the name for the entire section. If the maps of 100 years ago are accurate then the Bass River Hotel and HARMONY or NEW GRETNA

were not one and the same.

The first Post Office was established May 8, 1840. Nov. 6, 1841 the name was changed to BASS RIVER HOTEL.

BASS RIVER NECK: This is the name given to that section of land below NEW GRETNNA to MULLICA RIVER between WADING RIVER and BASS RIVER.

BASS RIVER STATE FOREST: A forest of 9,270 acres in BURLINGTON and OCEAN counties, most of it is located in BASS RIVER township. It was started as a public recreation area in 1905 and is administered by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Besides its recreational facilities which include camping, fishing and swimming, the aim of the state is to conserve water supplies, timber and protect wild life. Most of the recreational activities are centered around LAKE ABSEGAMI. Cabins and camp shelters as well as camping and trailer sites are located around this lake. There is nominal charge for these facilities.

BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP: In the southern part of county, bounded on north by WOODLAND township, east by Ocean County, south by Atlantic County (with the MULLICA RIVER as dividing line) and on west by WASHINGTON township with the WADING RIVER as boundary. It derives its name from BASS RIVER which rises in the northeastern part of the township. The first settler appears to have been John Mathis, 1713. The township was created by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 30, 1864.

The chief industries are the cultivation of cranberries, fisheries and the making of charcoal. Shipbuilding was the former large industry, the first vessel built here was the brig "Argo" in 1800. Prior to the American Revolution and even up into the 19th century the iron industry held sway. PENN STATE FOREST AND BASS RIVER STATE FOREST are within this township. At LAKE ABSEGAMI thousands of summer vacationers camp and swim.

The villages within this township's boundaries include, ALLEN'S BRIDGE, BATSO, CALICO, DOCTORS POINT, HARRISVILLE, HIGH BRIDGE, LEEKTOWN, MARTHA, MERRYGOLD, MUNION FIELD NEW GRETNNA, OAK ISLAND, OSWEGO LAKE, PENN PLACE, SIM PLACE and WADING RIVER. (Population 688.)

BATSTO: Also Batstowe and "Five Forks." The section below Batsto where five streams come together is usually called "The Fork." A small village on the river by the same name. It is located in the southeast part of Washington township, near the Atlantic county line. At one time it was called BATSTO FURNACE, being the site of bog iron furnaces. The place was founded in 1766 by Charles Read, a Burlington man of varied interests. Besides being an iron-monger Read was a states-

man, soldier, farmer and held many positions prior to the Revolution. See "Plows and Politicks." The forge at BATSTO made the steam cylinder for JOHN FITCH'S steamboat, PERSEVERANCE. Munitions were also made for the War of 1812. During the American Revolution the place was owned by Col. John Cox. At this time cannon shot were made for the American army. The workmen were organized into a military corps. An act of the Legislature excused them from actual service unless the county was invaded. BATSTO now consists of a small community of frame houses almost all alike and surrounded by dense forest. One authority states that the houses were originally built to house workers on the WHARTON ESTATE. However, Arthur D. Pierce of Medford Lakes maintains that some may be older and at least one dates from Revolutionary times. The town is located at the foot of a mill pond which is part of BATSTO RIVER.

BATSTO RIVER: A fairly large stream with numerous branches. The stream and its branches rise in TABERNACLE township and flow south through WASHINGTON township to empty into the MULLICA river. The whole stream is about sixteen miles in length. Near the head of the river is the site of HAMPTON FURNACE and FORGE.

The name is supposed to have been derived from the Indian signifying "Bathing" or "Bath Place." This was once a favorite resort of the natives for that purpose.

Branches: SPRINGERS CREEK. The MUSKIGUN BROOK empties into this creek. BARD BRANCH unites with Springers Creek as does DEEP RUN. ROBERTS BRANCH AND SKIT BRANCH both flow from the east to unite with BATSO RIVER. Near the headwaters are several small branches viz: BURNT BRIDGE and MIREY RUN. Near the mouth of Batso River flows PENN SWAMP BRANCH from the northeast.

BEAR SWAMP: Gordon's Gazetteer lists this as a swamp about two miles in length by one mile in width near west boundary of NORTHAMPTON township. The swamp is located west of RED LION in SOUTHAMPTON township.

BEAR SWAMP HILL: An elevation of 165 feet above PENN PLACE in northeastern part of Washington township.

BEAR SWAMP RIVER: Older maps call this river a RUN. It rises in TABERNACLE township near OAK SHADE, flowing northwest until it empties into LITTLE CREEK between CHAIRVILLE and SANDTOWN in SOUTHAMPTON township. SKEAK RUN is a branch that empties into this river above CHAIRVILLE.

BEAVER DAM RUN: Also called OLD BEAVER DAM." It is not located on present maps. Gordon lists it as a tributary of the SOUTH BRANCH of RANCOCAS about four miles long. It flows north and empties into RANCOCAS at VINCENTOWN.

BEAVERVILLE: A few scattered houses in SOUTHAMPTON township between VINCENTOWN and RED LION on the old road west of Route 39. It was not located on maps of 100 years ago.

BELLANGEE'S CREEK: Old maps spell it "BALLANGER'S CREEK." A small stream rising in OCEAN county and marking the tip of the BURLINGTON county line in BASS RIVER township. It flows south and west to empty into MULLICA RIVER near its mouth. The original spelling must have been as today as people by that name were the first settlers.

BELLY-BRIDGE BRANCH: A name applied to SOUTHWEST BRANCH of "ANCOCAS" creek by the General Assembly of 1766. See RANCOCAS.

BEVERLY CITY: Situated on DELAWARE RIVER four miles below Burlington between EDGEWATER PARK and DELANCO. It was incorporated as a borough on March 5, 1850. The Adamses, Perkins, Van-Scivers and Fenimores were families who owned land which now comprises the city. As late as 1849 the land west of Cooper Street was called DUNK'S FERRY, named after Duncan Williams, a man on the Pennsylvania side of the DELAWARE whose land was an original grant. This ferry was in operation as early as 1745. The only construction at what is now BEVERLY was a ferry landing and a little two-story hotel. The ferry boats were large enough for a team of horses and a wagon and a few passengers. They were flat-bottomed, with high sides and at each end was a strong door which was lowered for use as a gangway at the landings. The ferry was probably abandoned around 1795. A steamboat landing was built near the old ferry slip by John Danty in 1847.

The portion of Beverly east of Cooper Street was formerly known as "CHURCHVILLE" because the two churches of the village were located there. Edmund Morris, editor in 1846 of the Burlington Gazette, gave Beverly its name. The idea of building a town at Dunk's Ferry and naming it Beverly was his. Beverly had been first suggested as a name for Burlington. Beverly remained a borough for only seven years, becoming a city in 1857. The first postmaster was Charles C. McElroy 1850. It is said that the first mail carrier, Jacob Perkins, afterwards became a dentist. Population 1940, 3059.

The main industries located in the city of Beverly at present are: Beaunit Mills, Inc., John A. Bidwell Co., The Brantwood Press, Carr Chemical Co., C. S. Parsons Tool Works, Vine Associates, Viplax Products Corp.

BEVERLY HILLS: An unsuccessful real-estate development of fifty years ago located on Cooper Street in EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP. A new development, called Edgewater Park Estates now occupies the site.

BERLIN HEIGHTS: A new development east of BERLIN, Camden County. It is located above CROWFOOT in Burlington County. "Long-a-coming" was the old name for BERLIN.

BETHANY: See HANDPOINTERS.

BIDDLE'S MILLS: See BROWNS MILLS.

BIRCH CREEK: See ASSISCUNK CREEK; also SPRINGFIELD township.

BIRMINGHAM: Formerly pronounced BRUMAHIM. A village on the north branch of the RANCOCAS CREEK in PEMBERTON township near the SOUTHAMPTON line. It is about four miles from Mt. Holly. The original mills at this place were supposed to have been built by a man named Howell.

Gordon states that at one time Birmingham was called "New Mills" as was Pemberton. In 1830 there were about five mills on the Rancocas and around twenty dwellings in the village. During the Revolution a forge for munitions was located here for a time. (See RETREAT).

The main industry at the present writing is The Permutit Co.

BISHOP'S BARN: Located in MANSFIELD township about 2 miles southeast of Columbus. In 1870 John I. Bishop grew tobacco on his farm here. He cured the crop and made cigars.

BLACK'S CREEK: Numerous tributaries of this small stream rise in NORTH HANOVER township and flow in a northwesterly direction through CHESTERFIELD and BORDENTOWN townships to empty into the DELAWARE RIVER at Bordentown. This stream is one of the division lines between Chesterfield and Mansfield townships. The Burlington County records of 1688 refer to this stream as "William Black's Creek" as it ran through his land. The main tributary of this stream is BACON'S RUN. An 1882 map gives both streams the name of "BLACK'S CREEK." The small branch flowing northeast was then called "Reckless Creek".

BLACK RUN: Also called BACK CREEK. A small stream in EVESHAM Township. The headwaters start two miles south of MARLETON.

BODINES: A Geological Map of New Jersey (1839) locates BODINES tavern where Tuckerton road crossed WADING RIVER. Here the Philadelphia-Tuckerton stage stopped. From a reading of the Martha Furnace Diary it appears that this place was also used for court and elections. The diary records that on August 1, 1808 "the 2d Company Court of Appeals was held at BODINES." Proximity of BODINES to MARTHA FURNACE caused much disruption of work at the furnace. The diary records, "Furnace shut down, all hands drunk."

BORDENTOWN CITY: Located on the Delaware River seven miles south of city of Trenton in extreme northwestern part of County. It is bounded north by MERCER County, south by BORDENTOWN township and west by the DELAWARE RIVER. Originally known as Farnsworth's Landing. Seutter's map spells village Burdenstown.

This city was incorporated on April 3, 1867, however, the town was founded shortly after the Friends settled further down the river. On April 2, 1681, Thomas Farnsworth acquired one hundred acres of land and the following year considerably more, making a tract of land extending from CROSSWICKS creek to BLACK'S creek along the DELAWARE and inland to include all of the present city. The first house to be built at this place was Farnsworth's cabin probably situated on the bluff near the northwest corner of Park avenue and Prince Street. Farnsworth served as constable of Chesterfield township in 1689.

The first time the present name of the town is mentioned is in the proceedings of the township-meeting of 1739: "also ye said meeting gave Bordings Town people lve to build a pare of Stocks provide ye people of Bordings Town Bulds them at there own charge." History books inform us that Quakers of Bordings Town had much use for the "Stocks." The town was a stop-over for the Durham boats from far up river. These boats brought wheat and lumber. The men operating these boats were usually a rough lot and tended to drink considerably. Fights and rowdysm caused many of the river-men to end up in the "stocks" where they remained until they "sobered-up."

In 1734 the first line of stages from Burlington to New York via Bordentown was established. In October, 1750, a new line was established from New York to Bordentown. The passengers traveled by "stage boat" from New York to Perth Amboy, thence by stage to Bordentown and then downriver by boat to Philadelphia. In 1751 Joseph Borden established a stage. By 1755 Bordentown had grown to a village of about three hundred houses. Joseph Borden the founder of Bordentown died on September 22, 1765 at 79 years.

The earliest industry of any size in the vicinity of Bordentown was the iron forge built on Black's Creek in 1725 by Coloniel Daniel Coxe, John Allen and Thomas Potts. Potts was Joseph Borden's son-in-law.

Of all the towns in Burlington County perhaps Bordentown suffered most at the hands of the British during the Revolution. No great battles were fought here as elsewhere in the state. There seem to have been more patriots here than in the other Quaker communities along the Delaware.

Two thousand Hessians under Count Donop occupied the town in December 1776. His troops plundered the houses, and seemed to select the homes of known patriots. Later an American force under General Mifflin occupied the town.

In the early part of May, 1778, the enemy went up the Delaware for the purpose of destroying several vessels that had been placed for safety

in Barnes and Crosswicks creeks. After destroying the vessels the British landed, burned the house and store of Joseph Borden, and broke the windows of several other houses with their guns. At another time four people were shot by the British.

Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, resided at Bordentown at the time of the Revolution. Before the Revolution Hopkinson, who was quite a distinguished lawyer had been appointed by the British government as collector of customs of the port of Philadelphia and executive counselor. During the war he was a member of the Continental Congress and also served on "The Continental Naval Board." He served in various other public offices and was also a writer of considerable ability. While at Bordentown Hopkinson composed of famous ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs." This ballad, which was written in ridicule of the British troops, contained twenty-two stanzas. In January 1778, while the British were in possession of Philadelphia, machines in the form of kegs charged with gun-powder, were sent down river to annoy their shipping which was anchored before the city. Although the "mines" did not blow up the British fleet it frightened the enemy so much that they fired at everything that floated down the river. The ballad did much to bring laughter and encouragement to the new American nation. It was Judge Joseph Hopkinson, son of the celebrated Francis who wrote our national song, "Hail Columbia."

Thomas Paine, who did much towards uniting the colonies during the early stages of that struggle resided for a time at Bordentown.

The post office was probably started at Bordentown in October 1800. The first postmaster was William Norcross.

Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Surveillers, the ex-king of Naples and Spain, and the eldest brother of Emperor Napoleon, came to this country in 1815, and settled in Bordentown, where for a number of years he was the most conspicuous resident of that city. He occupied a handsome estate of about fourteen hundred acres he called "Point Breeze." The Count is said to have been very polished in his manners and charitable to the poor. A number of the ex-king's relatives came with him to Bordentown, one Prince Murat married a Bordentown girl and quickly dissipated her fortune. (Bordentown often called King City).

Education in Bordentown had its beginnings in private schools, and the first of these was the school of Mrs. Rachel Carmonly, beginning in 1767 in what was commonly known as the "Old Mud House" on Second Street. The Allinson Academy for boys was opened in 1778.

Caroline Fraser Murat, wife of Prince Napoleon Francois Lucien Charles Murat, conducted a school for young ladies at her home on Park Street, about 1848. Prince Murat, being a spendthrift, used all of his own money as well as that of his wife and wife's sister. In order to present a favorable financial footing, his wife started a fashionable boarding school known as Linden Hall.

The first public school was started in 1852 on Crosswicks Street by Miss Clara Barton, later, founder of the American Red Cross. In the

two years that she spent in BORDENTOWN she brought about a great change in the general attitude towards public education.

The Bordentown Military Institute one of the most renowned schools of a semi-military character, has been in existence since 1824.

BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP: The story of Bordentown township is told in the story of the city. The township is bounded on the north by Mercer County, on the east by Chesterfield township, on the south by Mansfield and on the west by the Delaware and Bordentown City. There are no schools in the township. The only village is DUNNS MILLS.

BORLINGTONNE: See BURLINGTON.

BORTON'S LANDING: Also called MARTIN'S BEACH. A colonial ferry crossing on the north side of the creek near Willingsboro, connecting old Salem Road. In 1682 John Borton acquired a considerable parcel of land along the creek mostly on the south side. One map places it on the south side of the creek in Moorestown township.

BOUGHER. See CENTERTON.

BOZURETOWN: Several houses in TABERNACLE township east of the road leading from TABERNACLE to HAMPTON GATE.

BRADDOCK'S MILL: Located in the southern part of MEDFORD township below TAUNTON LAKE. W. Braddock at one time operated a saw mill here. See OCKANICKIN.

BRANDYWINE RUN: See INDIAN RUN.

BREAD AND CHEESE RUN: A small stream in TABERNACLE township rising near FOX CHASE and flowing northeast to empty into FRIENDSHIP creek at FRIENDSHIP. It is about eight to ten miles long. Map of 1875 shows this stream running southwest into the lake at Indian Mills, but this is undoubtedly a typographical error.

BREAKFAST POINT: East of PENN PLACE in BASS RIVER township. Reason for name unknown.

BRIDGEBORO: A considerable number of dwellings and stores located on Routh 130 and RANOCAS CREEK on the western side of that stream in Delran Township. The town was so called because of the bridge which spanned the creek. A ferry was located at this spot from 1682 until the first bridge was built in 1838 by T. Baker. Some claim that the bridge was erected in 1795 but this was the year that a toll-bridge company was formed. The span was a covered bridge and its builder, Thomas Baker, erected many other similar structures throughout Pennsylvania

and Maryland. The floor of the old bridge was supported by four massive oaken arches, two on each side of a single draw, which slid back over the floor for boat passage. Not a single nail or spike was used in the structure. It was held together by pins of locustwood. A wooden frame covered the outside of the arches and weather boarded sites of cedar supported a pitched roof. The bridge was altered to a double draw in 1889 and on the gable facing Bridgeboro was painted a large American eagle holding the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Under that was the notice.

BRIDGEPORT: See the village of WADING RIVER.

BRIDGETOWN: See MOUNT HOLLY.

BRIMSTONE NECK: See VINCENTOWN.

BROTHERTON: See INDIAN MILLS.

BROWN: A section of homes located in LUMBERTON township between the village of LUMBERTON and FOSTERTOWN. It has also been called BROWN'S STATION and possibly BROWN'S TOWN. Charles Reed (1715-74) in his "Husbandry of Plants" refers to Israel Taylor as living in "Brown's Town" near Lumberton.

BROWNS MILLS JUNCTION: Also called BROWNS MILLS STATION: Junction of branch line with P. R. R. It was several miles south of BROWNS MILLS.

BROWNS MILLS: Called Brown on Rogers Map of 1839. A small village located five miles east of PEMBERTON in township of PEMBERTON. It has been a health resort for many years. In 1873 when the P. R. R. extended a branch line from Pemberton Junction to Toms River this place became an outstanding boarding house center. The village is at the head of BROWNS MILLS LAKE. It was named in honor of Abraham Brown who owned most of the town. Also called MIRROR LAKE. Originally it had been called "Biddles Mills". A large hotel called the "Pig 'n Whistle" is located near the head of the lake with a considerable number of cottages around the lake.

BROWNS MILLS LAKE: See BROWNS MILLS.

BUCTO: See TIMBUCTOO.

BUDDTOWN: A village in SOUTHAMPTON township near the PEMBERTON township line on "STOP THE JADE CREEK." Daniel Leeds owned the land thereabouts in 1719. A saw-mill on the stream was owned and operated by Thomas Budd for whom the town was named. This Thomas was the grandson of William Budd who landed in Burlington in 1678. In 1882 the village boasted of 150 people.

BUDD RUN: Northern boundary of PEMBERTON in 1860. Rises near LEWISTOWN and flows south to RANCOCAS CREEK.

BULL CREEK: A small stream rising in the middle of WASHINGTON township which flows south to empty into MULLICA river near HERMAN. Map of 1882 calls this stream "MILL CREEK" but earlier and later maps refer to it as "BULL'S CREEK" or "BULL RUN."

BULLOCK: Located in extreme eastern part of WOODLAND township on the C. R. R. one and seven-tenths miles above WOODMANSIE. It was probably named for Joseph Bullock, a member of the N. J. Assembly 1769-1777 who lived in NEW HANOVER township.

BULL TOWN: Several houses on a secondary road near BULL CREEK in southern part of WASHINGTON township north of HERMAN. Map of 1879 does not record. At one time a glass factory was in operation here. It is now a cranberry center.

BURLINGTON CITY: Spelled Borlington on Jasper Dankers map of 1679, Bridlington on Morden map of 1688 and Borlington on Lea map of 1690. According to one story the name first given was New Beverly, then Bridlington, from a city in England and finally Burlington. The original draft of the town as laid out in 1678 bears the present name. Located on the north western boundary of the county, sixteen miles below Trenton on the Delaware River. It is entirely surrounded by the township and on the north by the Delaware River. It is the largest and oldest community in the county having been settled in 1677. It is so replete with history that it is surprising that the rest of the nation knows so little about it. Perhaps no other city in the country can boast of as many colonial buildings still in good repair, still in use as residences, as this former colonial capital of "West Jersey." And few cities can claim as many "famous sons" who contributed to the building of this country of ours as this modest town on the banks of the Delaware.

The town was built on a peaceful note so typical of the English Quakers who settled here. The site was selected as a compromise between two groups of "Quakers" who had come over on the Ship Kent in the fall of 1677. "One was a company of Friends from London and the other Friends from Yorkshire", who had purchased shares and portions of shares from the owners of the land in England. These owners were called "Proprietors." The Yorkshire people had purchased land at the "Falls of the Delaware," now Trenton, and planned to build a town there. But when they discovered that their companions were going to settle at a great distance from them, they suggested that they erect a town together. Chygoes Island was selected as the spot.

Unlike some frontier towns, Burlington was a "planned" community from its inception. The town and town lots were laid out by Richard Nobel the same year it was settled. The original map is still in existence

and the names of the original owners are recorded. Among the first settlers were the families of Ollive, Wills, Peachy, Clayton, Crips, Eves, Harding, Farnsworth, Hooten, Schooley, Stacy and Hancock.

In 1681 when West Jersey became a separate province, Burlington became the Colonial Capital and was the port of entry. Gabriel Thomas' oft quoted account of Burlington in 1698 describes rather quaintly this old colonial town. "Burlington" . . . "the chiefest town in that countrey; and a fine Market Town it is having several fairs kept yearly in it; likewise well furnished with good store of most Necessaries for humane Support, as Bread, Beer, Beef, and Pork; as also Butter and Cheese of which they freight several Vessels, and send them to Barbadoes and other Islands."

"There are very many fine stately Brick-Houses built, and a com-mondious Dock for Vessels to come in at," . . . "with a delicate great Market-House, where they keep their Market: It hath a noble and spacious Hall over-head, where their Sessions is kept, having the Prison adjoining to it."

"A Ship of Four Hundred Tuns may Sail up to this Town in the River Delaware; for I my self have been on Board a Ship of that Burth-en there: And several fine Ships and Vessels (besides Governour Cox's own great Ship) have been built there. There are also two handsome bridges to come in and out of the Town, called London and York Bridges. The Town stands in an Island, the Tide flowing quite round about it."

In 1682 Samuel Jennings who had been sent over as Deputy Governor convened the first Quaker Assembly which framed a government on the basis of humanity, "in the spirit of the Concessions." This document is probably Burlington's most precious possession. Written in England by God-fearing men who cherished individual liberty, the document was intended as a form of government by the owners of West Jersey who were known as "Proprietors." William Penn was one of the one hundred and fifty signers of this constitution, many of whom added their names long after it was brought to Burlington in 1677. Well known by students of New Jersey history, this volume, which rarely sees the light of day, reveals that Democracy was planted here in West Jersey one hundred years before our American Revolution. A reading of this early constitution would immensely broaden a student's conception of New Jersey's historic contribution to the democratic heritage in America."

The Concessions as well as other documents pertaining to colonial life of West Jersey are in safekeeping in the Surveyor General's office at Burlington in the possession of the West Jersey Proprietors, one of the oldest incorporated bodies in the country. This stock company has held annual meetings since its organization in 1682.

The start of the eighteenth century found Burlington "one of the important cities on the eastern seaboard" competing with Boston, New York and the small but rapidly growing rival port on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, Philadelphia. For a few years the "City of Brother-

ly Love" and the West Jersey Capital vied with each other as seaports. Soon, however, the closer proximity of Philadelphia to the sea caused most shipping to unload further down the river. For a number of years Burlington continued to be a ship building center and port.

Among "famous names" that are associated with Burlington can be recorded, Jennings, Cox, Penn, Franklin the Printer, Collins the "King's Printer", Franklin the "last Royal Governor", Lawrence of "Don't give up the Ship" fame, Boudinot, "President of the Continental Congress", James Fenimore Cooper, Grant the General, and many others.

During the revolution troops of both sides tramped through this small Quaker community and upon two occasions gunboats in the river fired upon the town with no effect but a demoralizing of the inhabitants.

In 1716, Burlington was the only post office in West Jersey.

On May 7, 1734 Burlington was chartered as a city by George II. The first mayor was E. Bierce.

On July 2, 1776 the Constitutional Convention meeting at Burlington declared the independence of New Jersey and adopted a state constitution.

On December 21, 1784 Burlington was again incorporated as a city by the New Jersey Legislature. The first mayor of the newly incorporated city, Bowes Reed had been Secretary of State from 1778 to 1794. Our second mayor was General Joseph Bloomfield who had been Governor of the state previous to holding local office.

In 1796 much to the chagrin of the local inhabitants the county seat was removed to Mount Holly.

At the entry to the 19th century Burlington had a population of 2256 inhabitants and 282 houses. The golden era as a capitol and county seat had vanished. Although the ship building industry had disappeared steamboats were the order of the day and almost everyone traveled to the "city" by water. This means of transportation was not new to the people of Burlington who had witnessed the very first steam boat trip in the world from its wharf in July 1788 by John Fitch. This was 19 years before Fulton's Clermont.

Little excitement entered into the life of this sleepy town during the middle of the 19th century. In 1838 the silk worm industry rose like a rocket and as quickly burst, causing many of the more well to do of the town to lose heavily. About the same time the first of many shoe factories located here. This was to be a major industry in the city even down to the present time.

At the mid-point of the century the population was 4,536 persons and as civil war raged to the south James H. Birch established a carriage industry here that was to give employment to local people and prominence to the city on a national and even international scale. Wagons, carriages and even rickshas for the Orient flowed out of Birch factories here. A by-product of this industry was the erection of an Opera House on High Street where it is reputed that all the theatri-

cal greats of yesterday at one time or another played.

At the beginning of the 20th century the city population had reached 7,392 persons. In 1891 the McNeal Plant became the U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company and a considerable portion the male population were assured of employment for the next fifty-odd years.

The Burlington of today has a population within the city limits of approximately 14,000 people. It has about a dozen industries, the latest of which is the Rheem Mfg. Co. who under contract with the government makes shell casings which give employment to about 1000 men and women.

Present industries are American Foam Rubber Company, Salem Avenue; Burlington Clay and Engineering Company, Glenwood Avenue; National Dress Company, Barclay Street; Pearl Dress, Incorporated, High Street; Pearl Goldman Corporation, Route No. 130; Peerless Dress Manufacturing Company, High Street; Dubrow Developing Company, High Street; Lincraft, Incorporated, Broad and Tatham Streets; United States Pipe and Foundry Company, East Pearl Street; J. Chein and Company, William Street & Columbus Road; John J. McCann Co., Lawrence Street; Burlington Fabric Mills, Broad & Ellis Streets; Underwood Corporation, St. Mary Street; Clover Shoe Mfg. Company, Route No. 130; United Aero Products, Columbus Road; Hercules Powder Company, Neck Road, Public Service Gas & Elec. Co. High Street; Dugan Brothers, Route No. 130; Standard Oil Company, River Road; Joseph Titone & Sons, Jacksonville Road; Rheem Manufacturing Company, Keim Boulevard.

Physically, the Burlington of today has changed very little during the past two centuries. With the exception of several developments in the last of "open" land within the city no new streets have been added since the revolution. Two of the real estate developments "Columbus Park" on the south east and "Sunset Village" on the south west have sprung up since the last war.

On the Delaware River within the city limits is located one of the oldest Episcopal schools for girls in the country, established May 1, 1837. For over the past century Saint Mary's Hall has enjoyed an enviable reputation in the field of education. Formerly a boarding school it has recently been changed to a day school.

Educationally during the past decade Burlington has advanced tremendously. An improvement in the academic standing of its teaching staff and the building of a new lower grade school has done much towards advancing the city educationally. However, the City Fathers of the next five years will have a great problem on their hands in meeting much needed educational expansion.

Other problems that will tax city hall and community leaders is the threat of loss of business as the "auto" forces business to move to the outskirts. The traffic and parking problem will have to be met with force and vigor by both city fathers and business leaders. The "growing pains" of an old city seem as acute as those of a new.

BURLINGTON COUNTY: Before the settlement of BURLINGTON in 1677 the only European inhabitants of the present county of BURLINGTON were three Dutch families at LEASY POINT (or LAZY) at the mouth of ASSISCUNK CREEK and a number of Swedes along "SWEDES RUN" above RIVERTON. In 1668 Peter Jegou operated a tavern at LEASY POINT.

On June 24, 1664 the Duke of York conveyed to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret all of what we now call New Jersey. Being unsuccessful in a colonizing scheme, Lord Berkley conveyed his part of the undivided colony to John Fenwick on March 18, 1673 for the sum of 1000 pounds sterling and a royalty of forty beaver skins annually. It was soon discovered by his creditors that Edward Byllinge had put up the purchase money.

This led to a controversy and as all parties were Quakers, William Penn was asked to arbitrate the matter. The conclusion reached was that Fenwick was only entitled to one tenth and that the rest should go to settle Byllinge's debts. William Penn, Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas became joint assignees of Byllinge's interest. One of their first acts was to divide the Province between them and Sir George Carteret. This was accomplished by a deed dated July 1, 1676. It was called the "Quintipartie" deed and directed that a straight line be drawn through the Province from the most southerly point of the east side of LITTLE EGG HARBOR to the most northern boundary at the DELAWARE RIVER. All to the east of this line was called "EAST JERSEY" and on the west, "WEST JERSEY."

The assignees in order to regain some of their losses sold shares and parts of shares of the undivided nine-tenths belonging to Byllinge. The shareholders, called Proprietors, formed a government and published a constitution called "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America." This document reveals that democracy was planted here in West Jersey one hundred years before our American Revolution. The "Concessions" authorized the division of the Province into ten parts to be called TENTHS and each TENTH into ten parts. The plan was never fully carried out, only four being recorded. The first or Yorkshire tenth ran from the Falls at Trenton to High Street in Burlington. The London Tenth from Burlington to the PENNSAUKEN Creek. These two tenths were surveyed in 1690. On March 25, 1681 we find the London and Yorkshire tenths under one jurisdiction, although no mention is made of the word "county." Fourteen years later (1694) we find the first mention of BURLINGTON COUNTY by which time the "tenth idea" had been abandoned.

In May 1694, BURLINGTON COUNTY was officially established by the following act of the West Jersey Assembly:

"Be it further enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives in this present Assembly met and assembled and by authority of the

same that the two distinctions or divisions heretofore called the First and Second Tenths be and is hereby laid into one county, named and from henceforth to be called the County of BURLINGTON, the limits whereof bounded by the River DERWENT (formerly called SUNPINK) on the north and the River CRAPWELL (formerly called PENNSHAW-KINO on the south."

The act of January 21, 1709-10 was more carefully drawn. It started at the mouth of the PENNSAUKEN Creek to the fork, along the south branch, called the COLE BRANCH to the head of that stream, then in a straight line to the southernmost branch of LITTLE EGG HARBOUR RIVER and down that branch to its mouth. On the south side of LITTLE EGG HARBOUR'S most southerly inlet it went along the seacoast to the East-West Jersey Line. Along this line to the northern boundary of AMWELL township and from there to the DELAWARE and down the River to its beginning.

An act of March 11, 1713 reduced the territory of the county, when Hunterdon County was established, by placing the northern boundary at the Assumpink Creek. It was further reduced by an act of February 22, 1837 when Mercer County was carved out, the northern boundary being placed at CROSSWICK'S CREEK. In 1891 a portion was relinquished to Ocean County and in 1902 more was annexed by Atlantic and Camden counties.

The original townships or "Constablrys" as they were called, were Nottingham (Now part of Mercer County), Mansfield, Springfield, Wellingborrow, Northampton, Chester and Eversham.

The soil of the county is alluvial, sand, gravel, loam and clay mixed. Along the Delaware extending back from ten to fourteen miles is a rather fertile loam. To the east of this loam the soil is mostly sand over clay. This extends to the marshes and bays of the ocean. There is a narrow strip between the loam and sand that produces oak. The sand district is known as "The Pines." To the east of "The Pines" and extending well into Ocean County is a section of stunted growth called THE PLAINS (which see).

In the southern part of the County bordering on the MULLICA RIVER are located two large iron ore deposits. One lies along the Atsion River and its branches and the other along WADING RIVER and its many branches. It was this mineral deposit that gave Burlington County its first major industry. The smelting of iron. (See Batso, etc.)

Stretching between the Pines and the Delaware is the marl region. It was the use of this marl that saved the farms of Burlington County from being discarded when the fertility of the soil ran out.

The streams of the county either flow southwest to the Ocean or northwest to the Delaware. Those emptying into the ocean are the Mullica, Wading River, Batso, and Bass Rivers. Those into the Delaware are Crosswicks, Black's, Chaft's, Assiscunk, Rancocas and Pennsauken.

The government of the county consists of a Board of Chosen Free-

holders elected by the people of the county.

The population of entire West Jersey 1699, 832. Burlington County 1948. 95,200.

Burlington County has always been one of the leading agricultural counties in the country. The largest blueberries in the world were developed and are raised here in Burlington County. The cranberry which was found growing wild when the first settlers arrived is a considerable industry. It is the second largest cranberry producing county in the United States. There are more acres devoted to farming than any other county in the state producing much of the sweet corn and fruit raised in the state. It runs a close second in timber land in the state.

Although there are only a little over 200 industries in the county at present the industrialization of the Delaware Valley will surely increase this number many fold during the next decade. The Delaware River Channel at Burlington is 25 feet deep at low tide but this is expected to be increased in the near future to 40 feet, bringing added industry to this section. There are over 1,000 miles of improved highways within its borders and two bridges connect it with Pennsylvania with the expectation of another crossing above Burlington within the next several years.

Burlington County is the largest county in New Jersey. It extends from the Delaware to Great Bay on the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the north by MERCER COUNTY, on the northeast by MONMOUTH COUNTY, on the east by OCEAN COUNTY, on the southwest by ATLANTIC COUNTY and on the west by CAMDEN COUNTY. There are forty political subdivisions, consisting of three cities, thirty-one townships and six boroughs. It has an area of 827.75 square miles of which 8.18 square miles are water.

The county seat is located at Mount Holly.

Its most southern latitude is 39 degrees 28 minutes and most northern 40 degrees 11 minutes. Its longitude is from 74 degrees 25 minutes and 75 degrees 10 minutes.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS: A real estate development of 1903. Section of homes in Burlington Township in triangle formed by Rancocas and Mount Holly Roads and Dresser Avenue.

BURLINGTON ISLAND: Also called at one time or another, MATTINECUNK, TENEKONK, TENAKONK, UPPER TENAKONK, STACY'S ISLAND, KOOMENAKANOKONCK and KIPPS ISLAND. The island is located in the Delaware River north of the city of Burlington and is separated from the mainland by the "back channel." It consists of approximately three hundred and fifty acres of land. Although little inhabited during the past two hundred and seventy-five years this bit of land in the Delaware has played a tremendous role in the affairs of the city of Burlington.

The island was probably the first land in this vicinity to be settled

by white men. Prior to 1648 it had been occupied by the Swedes who were then dispossessed by the Dutch who around 1655 were supposed to have erected a government fort at the lower point.

In 1668 Governor Nicolls gave a patent to Peter Alricks for the Island. While in Alricks possession in 1671 two white men living on the island were murdered by the Indians. On November 14, 1678 Robert Stacy acquired the Island from Governor Andros for seven years at an annual rental of "thirty bushels of wheat". At this time the island was in the possession of Henry Jacobs and a number of Burlington people felt that it was not fair to dispossess Jacobs. A petition was signed by twenty-seven of the townspeople protesting the lease but nothing came of it and Stacy took possession. Apparently this act placed Stacy in a bad light with his fellow Quakers and in order to re-establish his reputation he made over his title to the colonial Assembly for the purpose of maintaining schools in the city.

In September 1682, the West Jersey Assembly passed the following act vesting title to the island in the town of Burlington:

"Act VIII: And for the encouraging of learning, and for the better education of youth: Be it hereby enacted and agreed by the Assembly aforesaid, that the Island called Makinicunk (now called Matinicunk) late in the possession of Robert Stacy, with all and every appurtenances is hereby given, and from henceforth and forever hereafter be, and remain to and for the town (city) of Burlington and for others concerned therein within the 1st and 2nd tenths, the rents, issues and profits thereof and therefrom, yearly arising to be employed for the maintenance of a school for the education of youth within the said town (city), and on the 1st and 2nd Tenths."

By this act was erected one of the oldest school funds in the United States.

The rents and profits from the island although not large by today's standards were considerable for that day. In 1767 the annual rental was 80 Pounds. In 1807 \$240.16 was expended for the teaching of children. A lot for the erection of a school was purchased that year at cost of \$500. In 1811 the annual rental was \$1860 and money was spent for 62 scholars and teachers.

On November 16, 1824 the state Legislature passed "an act to incorporate the managers of the Island School Fund for the education of the youth in the city of Burlington." In 1848 the "Island Managers" were combined jointly with the school trustees for all general school purposes. All of the schools with the exception of recent construction have been either paid for or partly paid for by the Island Managers out of their funds.

In 1853 the Legislature authorized the Island Managers to sell the southern half of the island. It was sold for \$20,100. It has been with the interest from this money that many of the school improvements have been made.

The Island Managers are elected annually for a term of three years

at a special "town meeting". The elected members give their time gratuitously and appoint a secretary-treasurer who is paid a modest salary.

At the present writing (1953) a sand and gravel company, which owns the lower half of the island, has just completed an agreement with the city to excavate the center of their part of the island. At the end of ten years the lower half will revert to the city of Burlington. With eventual fill from river dredging the whole of Burlington Island will be back in city hands. However any income from this lower half will not directly go to the schools as it has not been under the Island Managers control for the past 100 years.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP: This, one of the original townships, founded in 1677, was incorporated in 1798 under the state of New Jersey. However the first meeting of the township was held in April 1694. The story of the township and the story of the city of BURLINGTON go hand in hand down to 1895. In this year, at a town meeting, the people of the city decided to accept the provisions of a legislative bill which provided for a separation.

BURLINGTON township is bounded on east by FLORENCE and SPRINGFIELD, on south by WESTHAMPTON, on southwest and west by WILLINGBORO and on west by EDGEWATER PARK townships. Its northern boundary is the Delaware River on both the east and west side of city of Burlington.

The township has an area of 15.43 square miles and a population in 1950 of 2520. The communities include, DEACON'S, FOUNTAIN WOODS, STEVENS STATION and SPRINGSIDE. The industries include Hercules Powder Co., Pearl Garment Co., and part of the United States Cast Iron and Pipe Co.

BURR'S MILL: Site of a former sawmill on FRIENDSHIP CREEK at the foot of a mill pond. The creek was formerly called (1859) Burrs Mill Brook. It is located a few miles east of RED LION on Route 40 in SOUTHAMPTON township.

BURRS MILL BROOK: See FRIENDSHIP CREEK.

BUSBY'S MILL: See OCKANICKON.

BUSTLETON: A hamlet of a few houses in FLORENCE township several miles south of FLORENCE. In the days of the stage coach over the old York Road it was at times the scene of considerable activity. It was named after the Bustill family who owned land thereabouts. In 1781 it was called "MANSFIELD NECK." In 1859 "BUSTLETOWN." The post office was established on April 11, 1882. It has since been discontinued.

BUTLER PLACE: A watering station in the "pines" of **WOODLAND** township east of **HEDGER HOUSE** on Route S. 40. In 1849 it had a hotel (J. Black's) and several houses. Today it is a state recreational and picnic area.

CABBAGE HILL: Colloquial name for slight elevation on Route 130 between BRIDGEBORO and FAIRVIEW.

CALICO: The name of a former hamlet in BASS RIVER township four miles above MARTHA. The name is derived from the Indian word "Kelikonikan" which means "dried sumac leaves." The place was not located on maps of one hundred years ago.

CAMBRIDGE: A settlement a mile west of RIVERSIDE in DELRAN township. There has been a railroad station here practically since the railroad was built. The name was probably taken from Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP MATOLLIONQUAY: See OCKANICKON.

CANNON RUN: A small stream about two miles east of PEMBERTON in township of same name. It flows south to empty into the North Branch of the RANCOCAS. There is a story that cannot be authenticated that around the time of the War of 1812 the furnace at HANOVER cast a cannon destined for Fort Mifflin. Carting it by wagon over the old road from HANOVER to NEW MILLS the wagon upset and sank into the mud at this stream. Story is questionable as Jersey bog iron was too brittle for cannon.

CARRANZA MONUMENT: A ten-foot-high shaft in the center of a clearing on SANDY RIDGE in the northwestern part of TABERNACLE township. It is eight miles from TABERNACLE on the N. J. Central R. R. near HIGH CROSSING. The monument was built through gifts of Mexican school children in memory of Captain Emilio Carranza, the Mexican "Lindbergh" who fell to his death at this spot in 1928 while returning from New York to Mexico City on a "good will" flight.

CEDAR CAUSEWAY: See LONG CAUSEWAY.

CEDAR RUN: A small stream rising in SOUTHAMPTON township which flows westward to unite with FRIENDSHIP CREEK above RETREAT. In 1849 this stream was called "HALL RUN."

CEDAR SWAMP: Located in the township of EVESHAM on ATQUA-ATQUA branch of the Mullica.

CENTERVILLE: See POINTVILLE.

CENTERTON: At one time called BOUGHER. A small hamlet on the west bank of the RANCOCAS CREEK in the township of MOUNT LAUREL about one mile from MASONVILLE. It is located on land once owned by the Deacon family. The first bridge at CENTERTON was

completed in 1832 at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It was not until after this structure was erected that the village of RANCOCAS was established. Near here the first phosphorous in this country was manufactured. See TEXAS.

CHAMONG: See CHATSWORTH.

CHAIRVILLE: A crossroads in SOUTHAMPTON between MEDFORD and RED LION. Site of Prickett chair factory or turning mill. Graveyard has marker to A. Peacock, "Killed while making gunpowder for Gen. Washington 1776". One time called PRICKTOWN and PRICKETTS (1839). Consists of a few houses.

CHARLESTON: Also spelled CHARLESTOWN. A few houses in WILLINGBORO on MILL CREEK along old Salem Road. Miss Minnie B. Ivins informs us that the old toll house, a one-room brick school house, the miller's house and a small M. E. Church are still standing.

CHARLES RIVER: See DELAWARE RIVER.

CHATSWORTH: A small village in WOODLAND on New Jersey Central. It was once called CHESILHURST and also CHAMONG. It is listed in Woodward (1882) as SHAMONG and on an 1875 map as SHAMONG STATION. The place was not located on maps of one hundred years ago as the railroad had not been built. The first merchant in this village was B. O. Wade who opened a store here in 1864.

CHEPIESSINK: See NEWBOLD'S ISLAND.

CHESILHURST: See CHATSWORTH.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP: Here is another original township which, like Northampton, gradually diminished in size and then finally, with a change in name disappeared altogether. It is said that the first settlers called this township POSOMOKING, or PENISAUKEN, from an Indian town in that vicinity (which see). The name CHESTER probably was taken from the town in England. In the beginning it was also called CROPWELL township. This township is one of two in the County to receive a royal charter and patent January 1712.

The Burlington Court Records of 1688 state, "The Constablrly of Chester (shall be) from Thomas Kendalls Planation on the South side of the Northampton River, to Dellaware River and soe to the most Southerly branch of Punsawking Creek thence along the Road to Northampton River."

On the 29th of December 1695 there was "An Agreement between the Townes of Eversham and Chester" upon a change in the division line.

In 1692 Thomas French was appointed Constable for "Cropwell alias Chester township."

The township was incorporated February 21, 1698. At this time it included the following townships, MOORESTOWN, MAPLE SHADE, CINNAMINSON and DELRAN.

It is interesting to record that industry was flourishing in this township as early as 1698. Gariel Thomas in his account states, "The Trade in Gloucester-County consists chiefly in Pitch Tar, Rosin; the latter of which is made by Robert Styles, an excellent Artist in that sort of work, for he delivers it as clear as any Gum-Arabick." Robert Styles who died in 1713 was living in 1711 on his farm of over 200 acres on Pensauken Creek, in Chester Township, Burlington County, just over the line from Gloucester (now Camden) County.

CHESTERFIELD: This community was formerly known as "RECKLESSTOWN" and was named for Anthony Reckless, one of the first settlers. It is located in the eastern part of township of CHESTERFIELD on Recklesstown Road. It is a small village that dates back to early settlement of the township. The present name was probably taken from the English town by the same name. The first public house of which there is a record was kept by John Hull in 1807. The post office was established in 1830, James Pierce was the first postmaster.

CHESTER RIVER: See PENNSAUKEN CREEK.

CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP: In 1685 the Burlington county records referred to this township as "Alias Crosswicks township." Located on the northern border of the county it is bounded on the northeast by Mercer county with CROSSWICKS creek as the boundary, on the east by NORTH HANOVER, on the southwest by MANSFIELD with BLACKS creek and BACON'S RUN as the boundary, and on the west by BORDENTOWN township.

It was one of the original townships, settled by Friends around 1678 and was incorporated November 6, 1688. In 1849 a portion of this township was removed to make the new township and borough of BORDENTOWN. The following are the limits set for this township in 1688.

"Chesterfield Constabulary to lye on the South side of Crosswicks Creek from the Indian Lyne to Thomas Farnsworth's and so by William Black's Creek to Daniel Bacon's and so up his Creek to Thomas Schol-eye's, and from thence to Widdow Sykes plantation to the Indian Lyne including in this Constabulary all the said Plantations."

Among the first settlers are the following families: Bunting, Wright, Bullock, Harrison, Wilson, Davenport, Rockhill, Quicksall, Sykes, Thorne, Watson, Warren, Steward and Reckless.

Chesterfield is today and has been from the beginning one of the main agriculture townships in the county. And it seems fitting that the

first one-piece cast iron plow in America was designed by a native of this township. The plows of the early colonial settlers were very crude affairs and were always made by the local plowrights. They had no standard designs. A curved stick served as a beam. The furrow was made by a wrought-iron share and was turned by a wooden moldboard. The handles were upright and were held in place by two wooden pins.

It was between 1790-1796 that Charles Newbold designed his plow. He had it cast by Benjamin Jones at the Hanover Furnace. On June 17, 1797 his patent was granted and the papers were signed by President John Adams and Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State. The moldboard, share and landside of Newbold's plow were cast all in one piece. The plow was used quite successfully by Newbold and then a plowman in plowing an orchard broke the point and it was never used afterwards. It is now in the State Agriculture Society of New York's Museum at Albany.

Newbold's plow, although later a great boon to farming in this country, was a financial failure for its inventor. Farmers of that day had an idea that the iron poisoned the soil and induced weeds and they refused to use the plow. After spending \$30,000 perfecting and introducing the plow Newbold gave up.

The first tavern in the township was run by John Bainbridge about 1689. The Steads Hotel at the intersection of the Recklesstown road was a favorite "tippling place" in 1776. Other famous hotels in the township were the "Bird in the Hand," the "Buttonwood Tree," and the "Old Red Tavern." There are now three villages in the township, CHESTERFIELD, CROSSWICKS and SYKESVILLE. The population in 1950 was 2,020 inhabitants.

CHESTERVILLE: A few scattered houses in DELRAN township on the MOORESTOWN township line about two miles southeast of BRIDGEBORO.

CHESTER: See MOORESTOWN.

CHESTERTOWN: See MOORESTOWN.

CHETWOOD: Probably in vicinity of Harrisville or near Martha Furnace. One of last to own Martha Furnace was Francis B. Chetwood.

CHRISTOPHER'S MILL: Located on BARTON'S RUN in the extreme western part of MEDFORD township on the old Tuckerton road a few miles above TAUNTON LAKES. In 1859 J. M. Christopher operated a saw mill at this place.

CHURCHVILLE: See BEVERLY.

CHYGOES ISLAND: See BURLINGTON CITY.

CIMISSICK CREEK: See PENNSAUKEN.

CINNAMINSON: A considerable number of houses in the southwest central part of the township by the same name. It is located around the intersection of Route 130 and the Moorestown-Riverton road. This village was still called "WESTFIELD" as late as 1882. This former name was taken from the Friends Meeting House which was built in 1801 in Thomas Lippincott's "west field." Before the erection of the Meeting House the place was called "Lower Chester."

The post office was established at this place on April 22, 1836, Abraham Lippincott was the first postmaster. As there was already a "Westfield" in the eastern part of the state CINNAMINSON was adopted as the name of the post office "in the village of Westfield." Later the present name was taken for the village. In 1882 it had a population of one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP: This township was created on March 15, 1860 by the removal of a considerable portion of "old CHESTER township." In 1880 CINNAMINSON was divided by more than half in the making of the township of DELRAN. Cinnaminson is bounded north by DELAWARE RIVER, east by DELRAN, south by MOORESTOWN and MAPLE SHADE and west by CAMDEN COUNTY.

Writers are not in agreement as to the meaning of the word CINNAMINSON. One claims it is from the Indian Se-ne-men-sing meaning "sweet-water" because of the maple sugar groves in the vicinity. Another maintains that word is from the Indian meaning "stone island." Still a third states that it is the Indian word for "tangled roots."

Probably the earliest settler in the neighborhood was William Matlack who came on the Kent. Matlack was a carpenter and is supposed to have been the first of the Burlington pioneers to step ashore when the first small boat grounded at Chygoes Island. Wallis, Lippincott, Clark, Leeds, Williams and Haines were among the first families to settle in this section. The population in 1950 was 3,144. The villages within the township include CINNAMINSON, EAST RIVERTON, FIVE POINTS, FORK LANDING, NEW ALBANY, NORTH PENNSVILLE, PARRY TAYLOR, WRIGHTSTOWN and UNION LANDING.

CITY DITCH: The present name that is applied to the drainage stream flowing around the southern part of the old section of the city of BURLINGTON. In 1677 when Burlington was located entirely on "CHYGOES ISLAND" the first settlers called this stream "The Mote" In 1815 it was referred to as "London Ditch".

COLEMANTOWN: This hamlet is located in MT. LAUREL township one half mile south of Mt. LAUREL. In 1882 it contained a Methodist Episcopal chapel, a Friends burying grounds, a store and six dwellings. The place has changed very little.

COLESTOWN: The site of a "lost village." It was located in the present township of MAPLE SHADE at Crooked Lane and the PENN-SAUKEN creek. This is about a mile from the village of FELLOWSHIP. The town was named for Samuel Coles one of the early settlers who located a large tract here in 1685. In the early days it contained a "large hotel" called "Fountain Hotel", several dwellings, a store, blacksmith shop and a saw mill. The hotel, in its heyday, was quite popular as the water from the spring was reputed to have medicinal properties.

The COLESTOWN CEMETERY is not in BURLINGTON COUNTY but is located across the creek in Camden county. Here may be seen the site of St. Mary's Church which was erected in 1751 and burned to the ground in 1899.

COLUMBUS: A pleasant town in MANSFIELD township five miles southeast of BORDENTOWN on Route 206. It was originally known as "ENCROACHING CORNERS" as some of the landowners encroached upon the high-ways with their fences. Around 1790 it was called "BLACK HORSE." One version of this name is that the tavern here was called "Black Horse" and displayed a sign of a horse. Woodward claims that at a public meeting it was decided to change the name of the town to COLUMBUS, in honor of Christopher Columbus. The innkeeper became so enraged that he caused a large black horse to be painted on his sign and refused to serve any man who referred to the town by its new name. The P. O. was established December 14, 1827. John W. Wright was first postmaster.

"BLACK HORSE" figured prominently in the elections of 1795 when a county referendum was called to decide upon the location of the county seat. Mount Holly won the election in a three way fight with Burlington.

The original site was settled by Thomas Scattergood, an English Quaker, who purchased one hundred and sixty acres on Craft's creek for the sum of five shillings sterling.

COLUMBUS PARK: Newly developed section of homes on Columbus Road south of Route 130 in Burlington City.

COMICAL CORNER: Located at junction of Woodlane and Pember-ton-Arney's Mount roads, one mile north of the Borough of Pemberton. No verified explanation of this name has been found.

COOKSTOWN: In 1776 this place was called "COOKS MILLS." It is a small village located on the eastern border of the county in the township of NEW HANOVER on the NORTH RUN. It was settled in 1776 by William Cook. Probably the earliest settler in this section was Daniel Leeds who purchased land hereabouts in 1704.

COOPERTOWN: On old maps spelled COOPERSTOWN. Here is another "Five Points." The hamlet is at the junction of Charlestown-

Beverly road, Sunset road and Route 130. Route 130 bisects COOPERTOWN causing part of it to be in WILLINGBORO and part in EDGEWATER PARK. Meeting House, built in 1802 still standing. Here were located the homes of James Fenimore Cooper's parents. Fenimore house burned in 1898 and Cooper house later razed.

COPANY MEETING: Also spelled "COPENNY", "MATTACOPENNY" and Lower Springfield Meeting. An unused Friends Meeting House about one half mile east of JACKSONVILLE in the township of SPRINGFIELD. There is no village here nor has there ever been one. The "Meeting House at Copenny" is referred to in numerous historical works. The meeting house was built in 1775 and during the Revolution was used several times as a hospital. Tradition claims that there were several skirmishes between the Americans and British at the "Copenny Bridge." In the Burlington Court Records of 1696 we find the following, "The Grand Jury present Mattacopany Bridge being out of Repaire."

COTOXEN PARK: Located in the western part of the township of MEDFORD on Church Road east of Kirby's Mill.

COTOXEN CREEK: Also spelled "CUTTONXINK." This is the earliest name for the SOUTH WEST BRANCH of the RANCOCAS (1684). In that year John Haines purchased land on "COTOXEN CREEK" at the present site of Kirby's Mill. Here he built a dam and established the first saw mill and grist mill in the vicinity.

Charles Read purchased a "cedar-swamp" tract on COTOXIN CREEK in 1745. Faden's map of 1776 calls this stream the "BELLY BRIDGE." It was later called "HEAD'S MILL CREEK" and the furnace Reads Mill. On Gordon's map of 1834 this same stream is called "HAINES CREEK". Recent maps refer to this part of the stream as the SOUTH WEST BRANCH while local residents call it "COTOXIN." The most recent map issued by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development calls part of this stream "HAYNES CREEK." This is another illustration of how "map makers" change names. It is true that the original spelling of the Haines family was with a "Y". However, the name has been Haines since settlement of the county.

COX'S CORNER: Located in the southern part of the township of MOUNT LAUREL below COLEMANTOWN on Church Road. In 1859 a J. B. Cox lived at the "Corners".

CRAFT'S CREEK: A small stream about nine miles in length. It rises in the eastern part of MANSFIELD township and flows in a northwest direction until it empties into the DELAWARE above ROEBLING. In 1696 it was called "CROFT'S CREEK." Mention is made in the Burling-

ton Court records of the Grand Jury ordering that the "King's Road" be repaired between the Chestfield bridge to "James Crofts" bridge.

CRAMMER'S: See MOUNT.

CRANBERRY BROOK: Rising in Ocean County this stream flows in a westerly and southerly direction through PEMBERTON township to unite with MOUNT MISERY BROOK forming the NORTH BRANCH of the RANCOCAS.

CRANBERRY HALL: Located in the central part of NORTH HANOVER township within the FORT DIX RESERVATION. Much of bog ore for HANOVER FURNACE came from this place.

CRANBERRY LODGE: Nothing remains of this settlement which was located four miles east of HANOVER FURNACE. It is stated that the first attempt to cultivate cranberries in BURLINGTON County occurred here in 1857. If this date is accurate Burlington County, although now the second largest cranberry producing county in the United States was some thirty-eight odd years late in introducing this holiday berry.

CRANBERRY PARK: Located on the eastern border of NORTH HANOVER township between CRANBERRY HALL and HOCKAMIC.

CRIPS MOUNT: See MT. HOLLY.

CROOKED BILLET HOTEL: See FLORENCE STATION.

CROPWELL: A few houses located at a junction of Routes 40 and S-41. It is less than a mile west of the village of MARLTON. A Friends Meeting House was built here in 1760. The present building was erected in 1816. CROPWELL was the old name for the township of CHESTER which was finally changed to the township of MAPLE SHADE.

CROPWELL CREEK: See PENNSAUKEN CREEK.

CROPWELL RIVER: See PENNSAUKEN CREEK.

CROSS KEYS: See FAIRVIEW.

CROSS ROADS: A hamlet in the township of MEDFORD one mile north of the village of MEDFORD. The name was derived from "a crossing of two roads." It was at one time the county seat for the township the town hall being located here. The locally famous colored Doctor Still was still living here in 1882. In 1934 it was called EVESHAM CROSS ROADS.

CROSSWICKS: A pleasant village located on the northern border of the county of BURLINGTON on the creek by the same name. It is one of the principal villages of the township of CHESTERFIELD and is about four miles east of BORDENTOWN. The village was first settled by members of the Society of Friends in 1681. It was at the upper end of the "Old York Road" from BURLINGTON. Here the "Lower Road" continued on to ALLENTOWN and then across the Province to AMBOY. Mention is made in the Burlington Court of 1694 that, "Wee the Grand Jury are agreed That a Convenient Post Road be made from CROSSWICKS to Widdowe Hancock's and soe to Yorkshire Bridge, etc." The village grew to be a place of some importance, even in the early days, for in October, 1716, the General Assembly met here. The village stands on a high ridge on CROSSWICKS CREEK. Near the town was a bed of bog iron ore, which in former times was extensively worked and transported to furnaces. In June, 1778 British troops on their way from Philadelphia to Monmouth (see MOUNT LAUREL) passing through BORDENTOWN attempted to cross over the draw-bridge at CROSSWICKS. The continental troops and militia under General Dickinson had previously withdrawn, leaving the regiments of Colonels Frelinghuysen, Van Dike and Webster. The bridge had been partially destroyed by the American forces and when the British attempted to repair it the Americans attacked causing a loss of four men and several wounded. Later the British succeeded in repairing the bridge and after a short skirmish proceeded on their march to Monmouth. During the skirmish, the Americans had set up a small battery on the opposite side of the creek at Woodwardville and fired a number of shots into the village, one of which lodged in the wall of the meeting house. After the battle of Trenton this meeting house was used to quarter American troops but the meeting room was always put in order for "First Day service."

The word "CROSSWICKS" is Indian in origin, and there seems to be a number of different ways to spell the name. There was an Indian village at this location on the creek called by them, "CRISWICKS". This was "the house of separation". It was the custom among the Indians to cause their young women at certain periods to separate themselves from the men, and go to a hut for their convenience at some distance from the village. There they remained for a certain number of days before they were permitted to return. One of these places was upon a high bank of the creek where the village is now located, hence the name. The Indians also called this place "CROSSWEEKSUNG". The early English called it CROSSIX.

Today CROSSWICKS is a rapidly growing community which still retains much of the beauty of olden times.

CROSSWICKS CREEK: On Jasper Danker's map of 1679 this stream was called KRASSWILKER. The early English settlers (1683) referred to it as LEEDS RIVER. This stream constitutes the upper and northern

boundary of **BURLINGTON COUNTY**. The creek flows in a north-westerly direction to empty into the **DELAWARE** above **BORDENTOWN**. It is about twenty-five miles in length and passes through the townships of **NORTH HANOVER**, **CHESTERFIELD** and **BORDENTOWN**.

CROSSWICKS TOWNSHIP: See **CHESTERFIELD** township.

CROWFOOT: A village on the southwest border of the township of **EVESHAM**. The name is derived from the crossing of six roads forming the shape of a "crow's foot". The earliest map upon which this village is shown is the Centennial map of 1876.

CROWLEYTOWN: Also spelled "CRAWLEYTOWN". A small village on the **MULLICA RIVER** between **BATSO** and **HERMAN** on the southern border of **WASHINGTON** township. It was settled around the middle of the last century.

DARNELL'S MILLS: See UNION MILLS.

DAVISVILLE: Several houses occupied by the Davis family at a cross-roads in CHESTERFIELD township is called DAVISVILLE" on an 1849 map. It was located at the intersection of the Chesterfield (Reckless-town)-Arneytown road and the Chesterfield-Jacobstown road. The hamlet is not located on present maps nor did anyone in the vicinity recall such a place.

DAY: A station on the old Kinkora Branch of the P.R.R. located on the railroad between Kinkora and Sharp.

DEACON'S: Also DEACON'S STATION. A cross roads in Burlington township about two miles from the Burlington City line on the Burlington-Mt. Holly road. There seems to be many hamlets or sections in Burlington county named after families who lived nearby. This was a "station" on the Burlington-Mount Holly Railroad and at least half a dozen families by that name lived in the immediate vicinity.

DECOU POND: Also DECOU'S POND and DEACON'S POND. A small body of water in the southwest part of WOODLAND township four miles due east from CHATSWORTH.

DEEP HOLLOW: Several houses located on the North Branch of the RANCOCAS between "UPPER MILL" and "LOWER MILL" in PEMBERTON township. One time called FLOUR MILL HOLLOW.

DELANCO: An unincorporated town. Originally spelled DELARANCO, also DEL RANCO. It is located on the north side of the RANCOCAS river and the DELAWARE river. The community dates from 1848 when the Delanco Land Company surveyed and laid out the tract into streets. The first house was erected by James W. Wallace. The Camden and Amboy railroad station was built in 1849 and was called RANCOCAS until 1855 when it was changed to DELANCO. The post office was opened in 1857. In 1880 there were four hundred and fifty-two inhabitants.

DELANCO TOWNSHIP: Original name was DELRANCO, a contraction and combination of DELAWARE river and ANCOCAS creek. It is bounded north by DELAWARE river, east by EDGEWATER PARK, south by WILLINGBORO and west by the townships of DELRAN and RIVERSIDE with the RANCOCAS as the boundary. The township was organized November 2, 1926 when it was removed from BEVERLY township. Population 1950 — 2,805.

DELAWARE RIVER: The beautiful DELAWARE which is the northern boundary of BURLINGTON COUNTY as well as the boundary between

Pennsylvania and NEW JERSEY, has had many names. Before the white man came it was called by the Indians, POUTAXAT, MARIS-QUETON, MAKERISKITTON, MAKERISKKISKON and LENAPE—WIHITTUCK which means "stream of the Lenape". The Dutch called it ZUYDT or SOUTH RIVER, CHARLES RIVER and NASSAU RIVER. The Swedes called it NEW SWEDELAND STREAM. (Thomas F. Gordon).

Henry Hudson, an Englishman in employ of the Dutch East India Company, is credited with discovery of the river in 1609. Hudson was in quest of a northwest passage to Asia and he brought the HALF MOON which was later to sail the Hudson River, into Delaware Bay and up the river as far as hidden shoals would permit. It was his Dutch employers who bestowed the name SOUTH RIVER and named the HUDSON, NORTH RIVER.

In 1610 the English gave the river its present name when Captain Samuel Argall anchored in the bay and called the southern point "Cape De la Warr" in honor of Lord Della Warr, official head of the expedition on his way to take up his duties as Governor of Virginia.

The DELAWARE in its relationship to BURLINGTON COUNTY:

Probably the first settlement on the shores of the river was at Fort Nassau on the Jersey side near the present site of Gloucester around 1623. Shortly later the Swedes invaded the river and settled along the Jersey bank mostly south of BURLINGTON COUNTY. A few settled below the Rancocas in the present county evidence being left behind in the name of SWEDES RUN. When the English took over the Province naturally the first settlers built along the Delaware. In 1677 BURLINGTON became the "shire" town of the Province.

Although Quaker settlers soon spread throughout the county the DELAWARE was probably the most important single factor in its settlement. Here, through ships was the life-line with the Mother Country. It was the DELAWARE that made the capitol at BURLINGTON a seaport almost a decade before the founding of Philadelphia. From its banks ships left to carry produce to the Barbadoes. Down the Rancocas and other tributaries were floated the lumber that helped to build the city of Philadelphia. In its waters all kinds of fish were caught and netted. Until recent years shad fishing was a major industry here in BURLINGTON COUNTY.

For over two centuries the DELAWARE has been an important means of transportation for the county. Only recently has passenger and freight traffic been abandoned on the DELAWARE. Now the advent of new steel industry in the Valley the DELAWARE again will come into its own.

Of the four islands in the DELAWARE along the BURLINGTON COUNTY shore line two of them are part of the county. MATINICUNK, also known as BURLINGTON ISLAND, is part of the city of BURLINGTON. NEWBOLD ISLAND, formerly called BIDDLE ISLAND, is

located between ROEBLING and FIELDSBORO. DUCK ISLAND above BORDENTOWN. MONEY ISLAND, known locally as FLORENCE ISLAND, opposite that community, is part of PENNSYLVANIA.

The communities bordering the banks of the DELAWARE within the county are as follows. BORDENTOWN, FIELDSBORO, ROEBLING, BURLINGTON, EDGEWATER PARK, BEVERLY, DELANCO, RIVERSIDE, RIVERTON and PALMYRA.

DELLETT: A crossroads in SHAMONG township several miles west of INDIAN MILLS. In 1849 a J. Smith operated a hotel at this place. Also called Dellett's Hotel, kept by a prominent man by that name.

Deridingly called Hometown. It is alleged that at one time a family nearby rarely frequented the barber shop.

DELRAN TOWNSHIP: This township was formed when CINNAMINSON township was divided on February 12, 1880. Located on the RANCOCAS creek it is bounded north by the DELAWARE river, east by townships of RIVERSIDE, DELANCO and WILLINGBORO, south by MOORESTOWN township and west by its parent township CINNAMINSON. It has an area of almost a dozen square miles and its population in 1950 was 2,447 persons. The villages are BRIDGEBORO, FAIRVIEW, CAMBRIDGE, MILLTOWN and RIVERSIDE PARK. One of the first to settle in this area was John Hollinghead in 1678.

DINGLETOWN: A place located on the Dingtletown road two miles south of TABERNACLE in the township of TABERNACLE. It was the home of "Indian Ann" the last of the Delawares. See George DeCou's book, "The Historic Rancocas," for the complete story. Reason for name unknown.

DINSDALE RUN: A small stream emptying into the RANCOCAS creek at LUMBERTON. It was named after Doctor Robert Dinsdale who owned land thereabouts in 1683.

DOBBIN'S: Now called FLORENCE STATION. A station on P. R. R. located between FLORENCE and ROEBLING.

DOCTOR'S POINT: A section of land along the MULLICA RIVER from BASS RIVER to BALLANGER'S CREEK. This section of the river is called "Swimming Over". (Swimmin) It is on the southern border of BASS RIVER township.

DONLOTOWN: A relatively new development in EVESHAM township about a mile west of EVESBORO on Ellis-Evesboro road.

DREDGE HARBOUR: A man-made yacht basin below RIVERSIDE connected with the DELAWARE RIVER. Of recent origin.

DUCK ISLAND: An island about one mile long located in BORDENTOWN township on DELAWARE river above city of BORDENTOWN.

DUKE'S BRIDGE: Several houses in WOODLAND township below JONES MILL on the CHATSWORTH road.

DUNN'S MILL: Located in the south central part of the township of the township of BORDENTOWN at the head of the Grist Mill Pond which is part of BLACK'S CREEK. Mill operated by Dunn family.

DUNK'S FERRY: See BEVERLY.

EAGLE: A deserted hamlet long abandoned in the southeast corner of **TABERNACLE** township above **SPEEDWELL** on the "road" (sic!) to **HARRIS STATION**. In 1849 James McCambridge operated a hotel at this place called "OLD EAGLE HOTEL."

EASTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP: Located in the interior of the county bounded north and east by **SPRINGFIELD**, south by **LUMBERTON** and west by **MT. HOLLY** township. The township was erected by taking a portion of **WESTHAMPTON** township under an act of the Legislature which was passed February 11, 1880. The population in 1950 was 692 persons. The two communities in the township are **SMITHVILLE**, formerly **SHREVEVILLE** and **UNIONVILLE (TURPENTINE)**.

EAST BURLINGTON: See **BURLINGTON CITY**. At one time called **MT. HOLLY JUNCTION** when railroad was in operation, 1849-1928.

EAST RIVERTON: A section of homes east of **RIVERTON** township in the township of **CINNAMINSON**. It had a population of 849 persons in 1950. The following industries are located in **EAST RIVERTON**, Ocarg Products, Inc., Riverton Concrete Products, Inc., Riverton Laundry and The Showell Manufacturing Co., Inc.

EAYRESTOWN: Spelled **EARYSTOWN** on maps of a century ago, and **AIRSTOWN** on Seutter map. This village in **LUMBERTOWN** township on the South Branch of **RANOCAS** creek near the junction of **SOUTH WEST BRANCH (HAINES)** was "at the head of the tide" according to Gordon in 1836.

The tract was owned in 1713 by Richard Eayres from whom the name is taken. A sawmill was in operation here as early as 1712 to about 1907. Faden's map of 1777 spells the village "Arystown" also known as Irestown. It was the only place shown on this map on the road from "Mountholly" to "Reads Mill" now Taunton. In 1832 Gordon spells it "Eayrs Town." At this date the village boasted a grist mill, saw and fulling mill, one tavern, one store and twelve to fifteen houses.

EDGEPELING CREEK: See **WESICKMAN CREEK**.

EDGEPILOCK: See **INDIAN MILLS**.

EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP: This almost completely residential community encircles **BEVERLY CITY** on all sides but the north. It is one of the youngest townships in the county and was created by an act of the Legislature in May 1924.

Prior to that it was a part of **BEVERLY TOWNSHIP** which was split up into **EDGEWATER** AND **DELANCO** townships.

It is bounded east by the township of **BURLINGTON**, south by **WILLINGBORO**, west by **DELANCO** and north partly by **BEVERLY**

CITY and the DELAWARE RIVER.

Part of the community of EDGEWATER PARK is in the township of BURLINGTON. The post office was first established at this place on September 28, 1881. The area is 2.86 square miles.

There is a community of homes in the western part of the township called PERKINS. There are approximately 1,250 residents in the township (1950).

One large industry is the Wall Rope Works, Inc., which employs about 350 persons.

Also within the boundaries of the township is the U. S. National Cemetery. Hero dead from throughout the Middle Atlantic States are buried here. The cemetery tract has been recently enlarged and plans are being made for further expansion.

The Co-Operative Growers Association, one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey, also has its office and auction market here.

EGG HARBOUR RIVER (LITTLE). See MULLICA RIVER.

ELDRIGES CREEK: Branch of ASSISCUNK.

ELIAS SPUNG (1860): Branch of MUSKINGUN BROOK.

ELLIS: Located in SPRINGFIELD township between JOBSTOWN and JULIUSTOWN on the KINKORA Branch of P. R. R. It was a station stop. Named for adjoining property owner.

ELLISDALE: As late as 1860 this small village was called "SHELL-TOWN." It is located near ARNEYTOWN in NORTH HANOVER township on the Monmouth county line on a branch of CROSSWICKS CREEK. It was named for Francis Ellis, one of its early settlers. The principle part of this village is located in Monmouth County.

ELMWOOD ROAD: Also called ELMWOOD STATION. A scattering of homes located on the South West Branch of the RANCOCAS creek in EVESHAM township, near the MEDFORD line. It was once a station on the Old Marlton-Medford line.

ENCROACHING CORNERS: See COLUMBUS.

ENGLES MILLS: See UNION MILLS.

EVANS CORNER: A cross-roads in central EVESHAM township one mile south of MARLTON on the road to Tomlinson's Mill.

EVANS MOUNT: See MOUNT LAUREL.

EVANS RUN: A small stream in LUMBERTON township flowing north to empty into MASON CREEK near MASONVILLE.

EVANSVILLE: Also called EVANSVILLE STATION. Named for Chris Ewan, Jr. whose mills were burned in 1849, rebuilt and in operation until about 1925. Famous bathing place on RANCOCAS. Now summer colony.

EVESBORO: Located on the northern border of the township of EVESHAM where a number of principal roads including S-41 cross. The village has had a number of names including EVESHAM and EVESHAM VILLAGE. On a map dated 1849 the village was called "GREEN TREE" but ten years later the name had been changed to EVESBORO. It has also been called EVANSBORO. The post office was first opened here on April 1, 1808 with Henry Bennett as the first postmaster. The office was moved to MARLTON in 1845.

EVESHAM CROSS ROADS: See CROSS ROADS.

EVESHAM TOWNSHIP: Original spelling EVERSHAM. Here is another original township that has been reduced in size over the years. It was incorporated November 6, 1688. In the beginning the townships of MT. LAUREL, MEDFORD and a portion of LUMBERTON were a part of EVESHAM. It is now bounded north by MT. LAUREL, east by MEDFORD and south and west by CAMDEN COUNTY. The township of MEDFORD was removed in 1847. MT. LAUREL in 1782 and LUMBERTON in 1860.

The Burlington court records of 1688 set up "The Constablrly of Eversham, from the Kings Highway that leads to Salem, to the Indian Lyne, and soe along the Indian Lyne to the Easterly branch of the Northampton River." In 1690 Robert Engle was elected constable for the "Vale of Eversham."

The pioneer settlers were Welsh (1685). The Hunts, Evans, Heulings, Wills, Eves, Lippincotts and Haines are all old families that lived in this section.

It is significant that many of the pioneers not only purchased their land from the West Jersey Proprietors but also more firmly secured their title by obtaining an Indian deed. Such is the case of Thomas Evans who purchased a tract about two miles from Marlton on the road to Medford. He obtained a deed from the Indian chief or King Himolin. The document is dated 1701.

In the early days there were a number of grist-mills in this township. Through the whole county there are many places today that derive their names from some miller's grist-mill, or some sawer's saw or planing mill. Evans saw-mill, located in the southern part of the township at the head-waters of Back Creek was built by John Evans. The Tomlinson grist-mill also on Back Creek was built by Joseph Evans. The Milford grist mill was built by Joseph Burrow and was located about two miles south of Marlton on Back Creek.

Villages of Evesham include Crowfoot, Cropwell, Donlotown, Elm-

wood Road, Evans Corner, Evesboro, Kresson (Milford), Marlton, Milford, Pine Grove and Tomlinson's Mills.

EVESHAM: See EVESBORO and MOUNT LAUREL.

EXTONVILLE: A small village in the extreme northern part of NORTH HANOVER township near the junction of Mercer and Monmouth counties. Old maps show the village to be on the Mercer county side of CROSSWICKS CREEK. A small settlement on the Burlington county side is now called by the same name.

FAIRVIEW: A small hamlet less than a mile north of MEDFORD LAKES on the road to MEDFORD. It was formerly called CROSS KEYS and even the present day inhabitants use the two interchangeably. As no "view" seems in evidence it is hard to conceive the reason for the present title. "Crossed keys" was the emblem of a treasurer. The place dates from pre-Revolutionary days and was called KELLUM'S . . . In a letter from Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey (See SLABTOWN) dated BURLINGTON, February 28, 1789, which is found in "The First Congressional Election in New Jersey," by George P. Schmidt we find the following. "After this, we could get no intelligence of the number of votes taken. It was given out that the Poll probably would be closed at BURLINGTON, when at the same time there was a fixed determination to travel the second time to KELLUM'S (called Cross-Keys in EVESHAM)."

In 1849 the place was still called CROSS KEYS but an 1859 map gives it its present appellation. In 1847 Samuel Thackara, a local poet, built a "coal mill" near here for pulverizing charcoal.

At the present time the place stretches out along the main road, a scattering of dwellings, gas station and store.

FAIRVIEW: A section of homes in DELRAN one mile west of BRIDGEBORO on Route 130. As there is a slight rise in the ground perhaps there was a view at one time at this place. There was formerly a toll gate in the center of this community which stretches along the old Camden-Burlington turnpike. Nearer to Camden at SWEDE'S RUN was located BORTON'S MILL, erected about 1750. It came into possession of the Haines family in 1800 and until 1879 it was powered by water from the mill pond south of the turnpike. The mill pond is now a low swampy meadow and Haines Mill Road west of the stream seems to be the only evidence that there was a mill here.

FANNER TOWN: Not located on present maps. Woodward and Hageman mention this town as in the general vicinity of Moorestown on the Salem road near the county line.

FARNERVILLE: Residential section of BURLINGTON city south of Route 130 and east of Salem avenue. Land one time owned by Farner family.

FARNSWORTH'S LANDING: See BORDENTOWN.

FELLOWSHIP: A village four miles west of MOORESTOWN in MOUNT LAUREL. One can easily imagine from the name that this place is of Quaker origin. It is built on what was once known as the Roberts Tract and the first house was owned by David Claypole. It was settled prior to 1800. A post office was established January 13, 1849 but has been discontinued. The population is less than 200 persons.

FIELDSBORO: Here is an old colonial village situated on a bluff overlooking the DELAWARE. From the time it was settled in 1695 to 1832 it was called WHITE HILL. After the coming of the railroad it was called WHITE HILL STATION until it was incorporated as a borough on March 7, 1850. The present name is taken from the Field family who were prominent in these parts. Famous Field mansion still standing. The post office was established February 3, 1880. Having an area of only 0.3 square miles the borough is surrounded on three sides by BORDENTOWN township and the DELAWARE on the northwest.

Church Brick Co. and Liberty Plastics Co. are the two industries.

FIVE FORKS: See BATSTO.

FIVE POINTS: A thorough investigation would probably reveal numerous places in the county that are locally known by this name. There is one such place in the center of BEVERLY and another on the Burlington-Columbus road. See MASONVILLE and PARRY.

FLORENCE: A small settlement located at WHITESBOG in PEMBERTON. In use mostly during the "berry picking season".

FLORENCE: Formerly called FLORENCE CITY. One can only conjecture at the reason for this name. This unincorporated town is located in the township of FLORENCE along the DELAWARE RIVER in the north west part of the county. The locality was at one time called HIGH BANKS from the steep river bank to the east of the town. Locally this section has long been known as FLORENCE HEIGHTS.

Florence probably came into being as a community after the building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Woodward and Hageman, as well as other authorities tell us that during the middle of the last century it became the summer home of many Philadelphians. In 1849 the Florence City Company, composed of New York capitalists, was organized. They purchased about 600 acres of land embracing most of the present town and extending to FLORENCE STATION. On this land FLORENCE CITY was laid out, mostly on paper. A wharf was built, a number of double brick homes, and a large structure known as the "Florence City Hotel." On the heights an extensive boarding house was erected. Considerable money was spent landscaping with the purpose of attracting "city people" to build summer cottages here. Although successful for awhile the company was finally sold out at "sheriff's sale." The boarding house was leased to Dr. R. T. Trall, who operated a "Hygeian Home and Hygeio-Therapeutic Cottage." For a time the place had a reputation as a resort for invalids. It was destroyed by fire in 1879.

In 1853 the Jones brothers who had been operating the furnace at HANOVER (which see) purchased land on the river at FLORENCE. Many of the workers at HANOVER moved to the new site. Here the Jones brothers organized the "Florence Iron Works."

The main industry at FLORENCE during the past century has been the R. D. Wood Company. Probably few on first thought can see "romance" in a piece of cast iron pipe or an iron foundry. Yet the making of such an article has been the making of "cities." New York and Philadelphia, decimated by plagues and epidemics in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries found relief when cast iron pipe brought in pure water to its people besides the sanitary removal of its sewage. The first city in the United States to use cast iron pipe was Philadelphia when English pipe was imported to construct a water line. The R. D. Wood Sesqui-Centennial booklet 1803-1953 tells us that the first cast iron pipe produced and sold in this country was made at Millville, N. J. In 1803 David C. Wood founded the R. D. Wood Company at Millville. In 1867 this company purchased the defunct "Florence Iron Works" and moved to FLORENCE. Here the company has successfully carried on the manufacturing of pipe and allied products. This company celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary this past year and has been a decided adjunct to the county.

The first postmaster was J. A. Stewart 1849.

FLORENCE HEIGHTS: See FLORENCE.

FLORENCE STATION: At one time known as DOBBINS and DOBBINS STATION. A community south of FLORENCE on the P. R. R. Near here was located the "Crooked Billet Hotel" in use until about 1850. N. R. Ewan states that this structure is still standing.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP: Located in the northern part of the county on the Delaware River fifteen miles from Trenton. It is bounded on the east by Mansfield township, on the south by Springfield township and on the west by Burlington township. The township was created by an act of the Legislature on March 7, 1872 when part of MANSFIELD township was removed and takes its name from the town.

This act provided that the first town-meeting for the newly erected township should be held at Moore's Hotel, in Florence, at ten o'clock A. M. on the first Tuesday in March, 1872. John I. Bishop, of Mansfield, and Alfred Carty, of Florence, were appointed commissioners to "run and mark the dividing line of the townships of Mansfield and Florence."

Florence township, consisting of two highly industrial towns of FLORENCE and ROEBLING, is the first township in New Jersey to adopt the ward form of government under the law pertaining to townships. The new system has been in effect since January 1, 1950 and includes five wards and eleven members on the township committee. Each ward is represented by two township committeemen residing within its limits. One committeeman is a member-at-large, elected by the entire township. He serves as chairman. The term of office is two years.

Among the earliest settlers in this section was the Richardson family who owned land as early as 1770.

The township has a population of 7,455 persons and an area of 9.68 square miles. The communities within its borders are **FLORENCE**, **FLORENCE STATION**, **ROEBLING**, **BUSTLETON**, and years gone by **FRAZIER'S CORNERS** was also listed.

FLOUR MILL HOLLOW: See **DEEP HOLLOW**.

FLOWERTOWN: Information will be appreciated.

FLYAT: A few houses in the northern part of **SHAMONG** three miles northwest of **INDIAN MILLS**. It has always been simply a "cross-roads." **M. Pettit's Hotel** was located there a century ago. The whole area was one time known as **Flyatt tract**.

FOLWELL: Located in **SPRINGSIDE** one mile west of **JOBSTOWN**. A station on the Kinkora branch of the **PRR**. Named for adjoining property owner.

FOOLTOWN: See **GEORGETOWN**.

FOSTERTOWN: One time **FORESTERTOWN**. A village two miles south of **LUMBERTON** in same township. Named for early property owner, **William Foster (Forester)**, a **Burlington County** judge as well as land holder. In 1764 he published the following, "Shoemaker, taylor and weelwright, who, if they come well recommended for Sobriety, Honesty and Industry, may find good Encouragement by applying to the subscribed, where convient Dwelling-houses and Shops may be had at moderate Rent." Woodward in "Ploughs and Politicks" suggests that this was the start of "**FORESTERTOWN**." British Army passed through village.

FORKS: See **BATSTO**.

FORK LANDING: In **CINNAMINSON** at the junction of the two branches of **PENNSAUKEN CREEK** half mile south of **PARRY**. A recent writer has corrupted the name to "**FORD LANDING**." Here at the "forks" was the site of an old Indian village called **Pensaukin** from which the creek gets its name. In 1882 there was a machine shop and **Hewlings coal and lumber yard**. The land is mostly swampy now with **Route 73** cutting across one corner. A road leading from **Route 73** to **Branch Pike** is called "**Fork Landing Road**."

FORT DIX: Formerly known as **CAMP DIX**, one of the largest Army posts in the United States, located in the northwestern part of the county, in **NEW HANOVER**. The Fort is 12 miles from **Burlington** and approximately 17 miles from the state capitol. The borough of **WRIGHTSTOWN** is completely surrounded by the **FORT**, which covers 55 square

miles. The Samuel Davis Farm near WRIGHTSTOWN was the site of the first development of this Army installation. Officially established on July 18, 1917, it was formerly named Camp Dix in honor of John Adams Dix, a Civil War General, U. S. Senator, governor of New York, Secretary of the Treasury and Minister to France. In 1939 the camp became a permanent Army station and its name was changed to Fort Dix. In World War II many famous divisions, including the 44th, 34th, 1st and 2nd Armored and the 4th Infantry, trained at this post. Since 1947 it has been the home of the 9th Infantry Division. A training camp during both World Wars and the Korean War the soldier population has averaged over 20,000. It has also served as a summer training camp for the Organized Reserve Corps, a processing center for the Civilian Conservation Corps, a staging area for units on their way to the fighting fronts and as a reception and separation center. The post has 49 miles of state, township and county roads running through it, 69 miles of government-owned roads and 273 acres of surfaced and gravelled areas for parking. It has over 2000 buildings, including an Army Commissary, Post Exchange with 17 branches, a post school, a hospital, a large central heating plant and a water filtration plant.

FOUNTAIN GREEN: Another small hamlet that has disappeared into FORT DIX RESERVATION. It was located in NEW HANOVER on a branch line of Union Transportation Co. between WRIGHTSTOWN and SCRABBLETOWN (POINTVILLE) on maps of a century ago.

FOUNTAIN WOODS: A wooded area in BURLINGTON township east of SPRINGSIDE just outside of city of BURLINGTON limits. A road by the same name starts from SPRINGSIDE and leads northeast to BUSTLETON. Of late years numerous homes have been erected along this road and the whole section is now called FOUNTAIN WOODS. The name was probably derived from a bubbling spring. At one time the place was a "stop" on Burlington-Mount Holly Railroad.

FOUR MILE: Formerly known as FOUR MILE HOLLOW. Located in north central WOODLAND, two miles southeast of ONG'S HAT CIRCLE. The only justification for the name appears from the fact that the spot is exactly four miles from BUTLER PLACE on old maps. It was probably a "coach stop" in the old days along the stage road that led through BUTLER PLACE, TIBBS WATERING PLACE, HEDGER HOUSE and on to MANAHAWKIN.

Near FOUR MILE is "Four Mile Colony," state institution for feeble-minded. Here our less fortunate children are given opportunities to develop to the best of their abilities. Here training in farm and industry are taught under careful supervision. Here is one of many state institutions where our Jersey tax dollar is well invested.

FOX CHASE: Small hamlet on road from RED LION to TABERNACLE in township of TABERNACLE. This is another place which takes its name not from the property owner but from the name of the property. In 1860 FOX CHASE was the name of the farm of A. B. Moore.

FRANKLIN PARK: Section known as STRAWBERRY HILL prior to 1763. Located in WILLINGBORO along the RANCOCAS east of the mouth of MILL CREEK. This is the site of the former home of last of the royal governors of the province of New Jersey, Sir William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin. The land originally belonged to Thomas French in 1680. After Franklin's ownership it became the property of Maberry McVeigh who erected a brick building and established a boarding school for boys known as "Franklin Park Boarding School."

FRAZIER'S CORNER'S: A scattering of houses at the intersection of Burlington-Columbus and Jacksonville-Bustleton roads in southeastern FLORENCE. Woodward and Hageman tell us that the first Frazier settled here around 1776. In 1882 it contained a blacksmith shop and ten houses. John W. Frazier appointed postmaster April 3, 1882. Post office long discontinued.

FRIENDSHIP: A few houses in northcentral TABERNACLE on road from RED LION to SOOY PLACE. In 1860 it was called FRIENDSHIP MILL. In 1849 J. Irick and A. B. Moore operated a sawmill at the mill pond.

FRIENDSHIP BOGS: A collection of about ten houses and a packing shed near the junction of BULLS BRANCH and FEATHER BED BRANCH of the WADING RIVER in northern WASHINGTON. The hamlet is three miles south of SPEEDWELL. In the bogs is an island called HOG ISLAND.

FRIENDSHIP CREEK: This stream in WOODLAND flows north and west through SOUTHAMPTON where it unites with CEDAR RUN above RETREAT. It finally empties into the SOUTH BRANCH of the RANCOCAS at VINCENTOWN. An 1847 map calls this stream the SOUTH BRANCH and another part of it BURRS MILL BROOK. Some of its many branches include SLAB BROOK, BURNT BRIDGE BROOK, SNYDER'S BROOK, GUN SPRING and BREAD AND CHEESE RUN.

FRENCH MILLS: See SMITHVILLE.

FRUITLAND: Woodward and Hageman state that this village was laid out around 1860 by land speculators and was in the township of SHAMONG. However Charles S. Boyer places FRUITLAND in WATERFORD township where the three counties of BURLINGTON, CAMDEN and ATLANTIC touch. It is a station on the N. J. Southern Railroad, and as it is in the center of the fruit country, its name is quite obvious.

GALLOWS HILL: See LAUREL HILL.

GEORGETOWN: This pleasant village is located in southeastern MANSFIELD. Woodward and Hageman inform us that the place was once called FOOLTOWN, as one of its citizens mortgaged everything he possessed in order to erect a pretentious mansion. N. R. Ewan states that this building is still standing. The townspeople, feeling that the name was not dignified, changed the name to GEORGETOWN in honor of their congressman, the Hon. George Sykes (1802-1880). This gentleman, while a member of Congress (1843-48), was referred to as "Friend Sykes, the Quaker member." See SYKESVILLE. It is more than coincidental that the post office was established on July 12, 1847 at the same time that the name of the town was changed. See SMITHVILLE for similar situation.

GILBO HILL: A slight elevation one half mile north of MARLTON in EVESHAM.

GOAT TOWN: See RIVERSIDE.

GOLLARD POND: See GOOSE POND.

GOODWATER RUN: See PENN SWAMP BRANCH.

GOOSE POND: A body of water in lower WOODLAND. Its waters flow into the tributary of the SHOAL BRANCH OF WADING RIVER. Formerly known as GOLLARD POND it is here that the Haines Cranberry Bogs are located.

GOOSE POND: This small body of water located on an 1849 map was situated in central TABERNACLE below SOOY PLACE. At that time it was part of the headwaters of BATSO RIVER.

GOSHEN CREEK: Name for MULLICA RIVER above ATSION on an 1860 map.

GOVERNOR'S HILL: A slight elevation indicated on old maps about one mile west of WOODMANSIE in WOODLAND. It was also called OWENS HILL but there is no indication of such a hill on present maps.

GRASSEY LAKE: A finger lake two miles long southeast of BRADDOCK'S MILL in EVESHAM. Probably named from the amount of vegetation in the water.

GRAVEL SWITCH: See UPTOWN.

GREEN BANK: A small community on the left bank of the MULLICA RIVER in the southwestern part of WASHINGTON. It is reputed to

have been settled in 1632 by Eric Mullica. In 1882 it contained one store and postoffice, school house, hotel, gristmill, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and 100 homes. The Sooy family have been prominent at this place for many years.

Josephus Sooy was state treasurer around 1850. Watson Sooy was county clerk in 1905. The actress Kathleen Crowley was born here. The post office, established May 8, 1840, was discontinued and then re-established November 22, 1862. Sebastian Sooy was postmaster in 1847. The postoffice was formerly called SOOY'S INN. At present there are around 300 inhabitants and 100 homes, an M. E. Church and one store. The present industries are blueberries, cranberries and boatworks. The Green Bank State Forest is located nearby.

GREEN BANK STATE FOREST: A state-owned forest consisting of 1,833 acres much of which is dense cedar swamp, located on the banks of the MULLICA RIVER in BURLINGTON and ATLANTIC counties near GREEN BANK. Along the river there are picnic grounds and a bathing beach.

GREENBUSH: Not located on present maps. Site of a sawmill and a scattering of houses. The place was at the foot of a mill pond, the source of BELLANGEE'S CREEK in old EGG HARBOR township. An 1849 map shows that F. French operated the sawmill and that J. Gifford, S. Headly and A. Mathis occupied homes here.

GREENWOOD: On the site of the present B. Powell farm on the PEMBERTON-MAGNOLIA road in PEMBERTON township. An 1849 map places this collection of homes south of NEW LISBON on the opposite side of the RANCOCAS CREEK from LOWER MILL. N. R. Ewan informs us that a century ago it had a reputation as a summer resort. A boarding house was located here at which the stages probably stopped.

GREEN TREE: See EVESBORO.

HACKNEY'S DOCK: This place in WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP two miles southeast of BRIDGEBORO on the north bank of RANCOCAS CREEK is now called ADAM'S WHARF. Both names are from adjoining property owners. In 1681-1686 when Salem Road was laid out the place was called RANCOCAS FERRY and sometimes NORTHAMPTON FERRY. In Burlington court records of 1688 we find "John Wills appointed to keep the Ferry at NORTHAMPTON RIVER and to have a Lycence." By 1702 it had apparently been named HOLLINGSHEAD FERRY. At this time HOLLINGSHEAD and LIPPINCUTS did not seem to be in agreement about repairs of the south side of the Ferry. When the ferry was new, Seth Austin ran a tavern on the north side of the creek. The Austins owned land here as late as 1860.

HANDPOINTERS: Colloquial for junction of six roads on old Camden-Burlington Turnpike (Route 130) north of BRIDGEBORO in DELANCO township. Miss Minnie Ivins tells us the name was derived from number of signposts at crossroads. A map of a century ago calls place BETHANY. At present only two roads intersect with Route 130.

HAINES BOG: A cranberry bog located in WOODLAND north of SPEEDWELL on the road to CHATSWORTH. The section is also called HOG WALLOW.

HAINES CREEK: See COTOXEN CREEK.

HAINESPORT: An unincorporated village in township of same name on south branch of RANCOCAS CREEK on Moorestown-Mount Holly road. It is two miles west of the county seat. It was formerly known as LONG BRIDGE, the creek being fairly wide at this point. Early records oftentimes refer to the place as HERRING HAUL and HERRING HALL. The present name was acquired around 1850 after Barclay Haines had purchased the land.

The pioneer settler was John Cook who finally sold his land to HAINES. The pioneer store was run by Robert H. Bennett and the first tavern kept by William Davis. A steam sawmill was in operation in 1854. In 1867 the railroad located a station here. The postoffice was established in 1853 with Robert H. Bennet as postmaster.

HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP: This is a relatively new township set off from LUMBERTON by the state legislature March 12, 1924. It is bounded north by WESTHAMPTON, the north branch of the RANCOCAS being the boundary. On east and south it is bounded by LUMBERTON and west by MOUNT LAUREL. The population in 1950 was 1,325. The villages include HAINESPORT and UNION MILLS. The only industry in the CREEKTOWN is pottery.

HALFWAY: See OLD HALFWAY.

HALLECKS: Another tavern at the time MARTHA FURNACE was in operation. Located between MARTHA and BODINES in BASS RIVER.

HALL RUN: See CEDAR RUN.

HAMPTON: Also known as HAMPTON FURNACE and HAMPTON FORGE, which were, however, on separate streams. This place is not located on present maps. Site of a former bog iron furnace and forge at the foot of a mill pond whose waters flow into the BATSTO RIVER. The ROBERTS BRANCH flows into this mill pond. Boyer informs us that the original owner is unknown but the name is derived from the old "HAMPTON TRACT." A deed of 1795 seems to be the first record of this place. It was then owned by Lane and Godfrey. Barber and Howe locate it in "the N. W. corner of WASHINGTON township and contains a forge, sawmill and ten dwellings." However, ten years earlier (1834) Gordon states "The Hampton Furnace and Forge at the head of BATSTO RIVER is now in ruins." As the area of the townships have changed considerably over the years this site is now located in SHAMONG below the present HAMPTON GATE.

HAMPTON GATE: A small settlement in TABERNACLE on its western border near the upper reaches of BATSTO RIVER. In 1849 J. Smith ran a hotel at this place. The name is conjectural, possibly "a way leading to HAMPTON" or probably something to do with control of the water flow on the creek as the stream flowed into HAMPTON.

HAMPTON GATE CREEK: In 1860 BATSTO RIVER between HAMPTON and HAMPTON GATE was called by this name.

HAMPTON-HANOVER: See PEMBERTON BOROUGH.

HAMPTON PARK: A new development just north of Route 70 between Vincentown-Retreat road and Friendship Creek.

HAMPTON STATION: A station on the C. R. R. at BATSTO RIVER in lower SHAMONG. This place was the nearest point on the railroad to HAMPTON and HAMPTON GATE.

HANOVER FURNACE: Also called HANOVER and HANOVER MILLS. This site of a former bog iron ore furnace is located in the northeast part of the township of PEMBERTON at the foot of a mill pond whose waters finally empty into MIRROR LAKE at BROWNS MILLS. Although some have claimed that this furnace supplied the American Army with cannon it is rather well authenticated that the furnace did not commence operation until 1792. There was a grist and saw mill here before that date. The last owner of this furnace, Benjamin Jones moved the furnace to FLORENCE just before the middle of the last century.

(See FLORENCE). Cast iron products were made at HANOVER whereas wrought iron was produced at the forges.

A post office was opened here on April 20, 1871, and closed October 23, 1874.

HANOVER STATION: See UPTON.

HARMONY: See NEW GRETN.

HARRISVILLE: Located on the west border of township of BASS RIVER on East Branch of WADING RIVER at foot of an old mill pond. This place was formerly called McCARTYSVILLE and later HARRIS, HARRISIA and HARRISVILLE. The mill and village were erected circa 1834 by a corporation under the management of William McCarty. Butcher's paper was the product made. Up until 1880 it was called McCARTHYVILLE. In 1882 Richard Harris bought the mill and operated a paper mill. The name was changed to HARRISVILLE. The post office was established March 24, 1851. Richard Harris acting as postmaster. It has since been discontinued. All that remains at this place are the ruins of the old mill and the dam. Silkworm culture was attempted here.

HARRISVILLE: On maps of a century ago there was located at a cross roads a mile and a half east of Jacobstown a hamlet called HARRISVILLE. This was on the the road to New Egypt near the border in NEW HANOVER township. This writer could not locate such a place nor did any of the natives know of such a place.

HARRIS STATION: A station on the C. R. R. one and a half miles southwest of CHATSWORTH on the border of WOODLAND. Nearest station to Harrisville. Place also called PINECREST.

HARTFORD: A number of homes in MOUNT LAUREL on TALMANS CREEK. The village is located between MOORESTOWN and MASONVILLE on the Moorestown-Mount Holly turnpike. The railroad runs through the village. A post office was established here on January 24, 1868

HARTFORD: See INDIAN MILLS.

HARTFORD HEIGHTS: A section near the present HARTFORD in MOUNT LAUREL.

HEAD'S MILL CREEK: See COTOXEN CREEK.

HEDDING: A collection of about 20 houses on old York road in northwestern MANSFIELD. Even today, on same maps, it is called by its colonial name THREE TUNS. The reason for the name HEDDING is unknown. Maps of a century or more ago record it as THREE TUNS,

reputed to have been derived from a tavern sign upon which were pictured three casks, or "tuns." In 1882 it contained one wheel-wrights shop, two blacksmith shops, a Methodist Church and a few dwellings.

HEDGER HOUSE: A former way station on old stage road to Manahawkin north of CHATSWORTH and just south of S-40 in northern part of WOODLAND. The old hotel is now gone but there are a tavern and several houses. The place was probably run by a man named Hedger. In the Martha Furnace Diary of September 10, 1811 we find the following entry. "Owen Hedger taken with a warrant. Mr. Evans took pity on the poor fellow and kept him from dungeon."

HERMAN: Formerly called HERMAN CITY in 1875. Located in WASHINGTON on MULLICA RIVER near GREENBANK. Henry Beck informs us that around 1873 New York capitalists financed the founding of a glass factory and town here. They built about 60 houses. The plant was worked for six months when the panic of '73 occurred and the plant shut down. This, plus the fact that the promised railroad by-passed the place caused it's demise. Hotel, which is still standing was former home of Nicolas Sooy.

HERRING HAUL: Also called HERRING HALL. See HAINESPORT.

HEWLINGS HILL: A slight elevation in MOUNT LAUREL less than a mile south of COLEMANTOWN. Originally called HEWLINGS MOUNT. A very ancient house not far away was built of stone quarried on this mount.

HICKORVOLA: Henry Beck lists such a place near SANDTOWN probably in SOUTHAMPTON. This writer could locate no such place.

HIGH BRIDGE: A bridge over OSWEGO RIVER near PENN STATE FOREST in north BASS RIVER. In 1877 Geological Survey Map called this place NEW BRIDGE.

HIGH BANKS: See FLORENCE.

HIGH CROSSING: Named for the height of the land at this place. A railroad station on C. R. R. of N. J. in extreme eastern SHAMONG at TABERNACLE line. A half-mile west is located CARRANZA MEMORIAL PARK.

HOCKAMIC: A place now in FORT DIX territory in extreme eastern part of NEW HANOVER. Here are the ruins of a sawmill once run by power supplied by JUMPING BROOK. Several explanations of this name are purely conjectural.

HOFFNER TRACT: A section of homes at ROEBLING in FLORENCE township east of Delaware Avenue between P. R. R. and Route 130.

Around the turn of the century Jacob D. Hoffner assembled two tracts of farm land. One parcel was sold to Roebling interests for the mills and the other was made into building lots.

HOG ISLAND: See **FRIENDSHIP BOGS**.

HOG WALLOW: Also called **HAINES BOG**. The name is quite obvious. Located between **SPEEDWELL** and **JONES MILL** on Chatsworth-New Gretna road in **WOODLAND**.

HOLLINGSHEAD FERRY: See **HACKNEY'S DOCK**. A colonial ferry site about two miles above **BRIDGEBORO** on **RANCOCAS CREEK** in **WILLINGBORO**, where the old Salem road crosses the creek. The land hereabouts was once owned by the Hollingshead family.

HOLMSBURG: Not located on present maps and only found on "Centennial Atlas of Burlington County (1876.)" It is placed in **SOUTHAMPTON** two miles south of **BUDDTOWN**.

HOOTON'S RUN: A small stream that rises west of **MOORESTOWN** in same township and flows southwest to empty into **NORTH BRANCH** of **PENNSAUKEN CREEK**. Formerly called **WAGON BRIDGE RUN**. Hooten's Mill, recorded on Old Salem Road Map (1681-1686) was operated by this stream.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP: Burlington Court of 1699 records a petition from inhabitants "above the Falls" for a new township "to be called **HOPEWELL**." Was incorporated into **HUNTERDON COUNTY** when formed in 1713.

HORSE POND BRANCH: Small stream rising south of **TABERNACLE**. Flowing east it empties into **BATSTO RIVER** above **HAMPTON GATE**.

HOUGHTON: See **JULIUSTOWN**.

HUCKLEBERRY HILL: A slight elevation formerly noted for wild huckleberries. Located about nine miles from **VINCENTOWN** off Route 39 to west of **FOX CHASE** in **TABERNACLE**.

HUNTERDON COUNTY: Originally part of **BURLINGTON COUNTY**. Removed in 1713. Named for Governor Robert Hunter.

HUNTERS LODGE: Probably built by John and Thomas Black around 1850 as an overnight shelter. The site is located between **BROWNS MILLS** and the old rifle range at **FORT DIX**.

INDIAN MILLS: A few houses and a store in SHAMONG on SPRINGERS CREEK, a tributary of BATSTO RIVER. This village, and the reservation which surrounded it was appropriately called BROTHERTON by Governor Francis Bernard, provincial governor in 1758. In 1849 the place was called SHAMONG, also HARTFORD. Indian name was OSCHUMMO "place of the horn." Edward Thompson opened the post office in 1877. It has since been discontinued. Indian Mills Hosiery Mill located nearby.

INDIAN RESERVATION: In 1758 commissioners appointed by Governor Bernard purchased a 3,000-acre tract in SHAMONG for the exclusive use of the Indians living south of Raritan River. This tract covered what is now known as the village of INDIAN MILLS, and was called EDGE-PILLOCK or BROTHERTON TRACT. In 1759 most of the Indians moved to the reservation. This was undoubtedly the first Indian reservation established in this country. John Brainard, missionary to the Indians, was appointed superintendent of the reservation in 1762. It was he who was responsible for building of the mission church at the village. The reservation lasted until 1801 when the "Brotherton Indians" asked the legislature for permission to move to Oneida Lake in New York State. The reservation was never an actual success as the Indians could not adapt themselves to farming and mill work as planned by the whites.

INDIAN RUN: A branch of RANCOCAS CREEK in PEMBERTON emptying into that stream below BIRMINGHAM. In 1776 and later the stream was called BRANDYWINE RUN or CREEK.

IRISHTOWN: A section of MOUNT HOLLY on Washington street which was formerly called "Reynolds Street." Patrick Reynolds, a native of Ireland, once owned a tract of land here.

IRESTOWN: See EAYRESTOWN.

IRISH WHARF: Former steamboat landing on RANCOCAS CREEK in WILLINGBORO an end of Park Road.

JACKS RUN: A small stream in NEW HANOVER flowing south into MIRROR LAKE at BROWNS MILLS.

JACKSONVILLE: A small village in west central part of SPRINGFIELD where the Mount Holly road intersects the Burlington-Jobstown road. It was originally called SLABTOWN. This was not a nickname but the actual name that appears upon maps around the Revolutionary War times. At the time that the post office was established on June 12, 1829, the first postmaster petitioned to have the name changed to JACKSON and shortly later to JACKSONVILLE in honor of President Andrew Jackson. At present the village consists of about 20 houses, a church and several stores. The post office has been discontinued.

JACKSONVILLE is famous for the Revolutionary tradition that lies around PETTICOAT BRIDGE and the COPANY MEETING HOUSE.

Lee in his history of New Jersey tells of the "Slabtown incident." Governor Bloomfield at a Jeffersonian meeting at this village made a speech. His own party, the Federalists, charged later that he had deserted their party and called him the "Slabtown Governor."

JACOBSTOWN: A small village in NORTH HANOVER two miles south of ARNEYTOWN. In 1882 it had a population of two hundred persons. Post office was established May 11, 1849 but has been discontinued.

JEMIMA MOUNT: A hill with an elevation of 99 feet located in WASHINGTON three miles east of QUAKER BRIDGE.

JENKINS: Several houses near the eastern border of WASHINGTON on the road from CHATSWORTH to GREEN BANK. Here is located St. Andrews Episcopal Church called "Mission in the Pines."

JENKINS NECK: Another section with several dwellings on the same road just below JENKINS in Washington.

JENNINGS MILL: See TOMLINSON'S MILL.

JOBSTOWN: Also called "JOBS TOWN". In 1777 it was called LIP-LINCOATS, LIPPINGWELL and was also spelled LIPPINGWATTS. This was apparently a variation or misspelling of the word LIPPINCOTT. The place was named after Job Lippincott who kept a tavern here. The village is located in the center of SPRINGFIELD on the line of old Monmouth and Mount Holly turnpike. The post office was established March 15, 1817 with John Horner as postmaster. Woodward tells us that the mail was brought on foot from PEMBERTON by a Thomas Bryant.

Around 1872 Mr. P. Lorillard, millionaire tobacconist of New York City, purchased a tract of land here and built up the largest stock farm in the United States. Here some of the fastest race horses in the world were bred. Stables for horse breeding are still located here.

JOHNSON PLACE: Located in western part of WOODLAND and consists of several houses. A mile east of RED LION on Route 40, one of the "main roads" of a century ago leads off to the right through FRIENDSHIP, SOOY PLACE to JOHNSON PLACE and then on to HEDGER HOUSE.

JONES MILL: Named for a family by that name. A former sawmill still in operation a century ago was located on the Chatsworth road north of DUKES BRIDGE in WOODLAND.

JULIUSTOWN: Named for Julius Ewan. Formerly called HOUGHTON and sometimes misspelled JULYTOWN. This small village is in southeastern SPRINGFIELD six miles from MT. HOLLY. The post office was established March 9, 1812. John Fennimore was first postmaster.

From various deeds of property, drawn by William Dilymn in 1766, we learn that the village "is now called, and hereafter is to be known by the name of HOUGHTON — — "

JULYTOWN: See JULIUSTOWN.

KALMUCK COLONY: Located on former Prickett farm, Church road, Medford. This settlement is of such recent origin that it has not acquired a name. The farm is to be laid out as home sites for religious refugees. Kalmucks are Mongolians who originally lived in Russia until purged from their homes by Russian communists. Religion is Buddhism.

KEELER'S CORNER: Located just west of COMICAL CORNERS in PEMBERTON township. Around 1875 Frank Keeler operated a distillery here. COMICAL CORNERS, KEELERS CORNERS and the junction of two roads leading north from BOROUGH OF PEMBERTON form a near perfect triangle.

KENNELSWORTH LAKE: A half mile long lake on Burlington-Camden County line in EVESHAM. In 1859 T. Evans operated a mill at this place. No reason for the name can be found but apparently it has just been recently named.

KETTLE RUN: A small tributary of SOUTHWEST BRANCH of the RANCOCAS. The stream rises in EVESHAM and unites with main stream at TAUNTON LAKES.

KING CITY: See BORDENTOWN.

KINKORA: Older maps call this place on the P. R. R. in MANSFIELD, KINKORA STATION. It was formerly the terminus of the old Kinkora branch of the P. R. R. at its junction with the Amboy Division. Pipe tile was made here in 1860 and from 1875 to 1890 the famous Knickerbocker Ice Houses were in operation here. How it came by its name is unknown. A State publication titled "The Origin of New Jersey Place Names" states the original KINKORA was the "Stronghold of Irish King Brian."

KIPP'S ISLAND: See BURLINGTON ISLAND.

KIRBY'S MILL: Here is located the only water power mill still left in the county. The original mill was built by Haines. The mill is about one-half mile east of WILKINS STATION in northern MEDFORD on southwest branch of the RANCOCAS.

KLINES: Located on Rogers map of 1839 as being two miles north west of ATSION in WASHINGTON (but now in SHAMONG) at first cross-road. No later map gives this corner a name but an 1849 map shows that J. Richards occupied the hotel here. It is assumed that Kline ran the hotel the decade before. Rogers is inclined to name all hotel locations by the name of the proprietor, whereas later map-makers simply list the hotel or tavern.

KRASSWILKER: See CROSSWICKS CREEK.

KRESSON: An unincorporated village on western boundary of the township of EVESHAM, about four miles due west of TAUNTON LAKE. Charles S. Boyer in "The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Camden County" gives the following: It was "formerly BORTON'S MILLS, PENDLETON or MILFORD." The village was partly in CAMDEN and partly in BURLINGTON COUNTY. "It was called PENDLETON at the time the Pendelton Glass Works was located on the BURLINGTON COUNTY line. Previous to this, a grist mill was in operation, also in BURLINGTON COUNTY on the south side of the South Branch of the RANCOCAS CREEK, and the place was called BORTON'S MILLS. Next it took the name of MILFORD and as such was known in 1849. Later, when a post office was established in the village, the Federal authorities refused to accept the name of MILFORD, as there was another settlement of the same name in the state. At that time George Kress was keeping the store on the CAMDEN COUNTY side of the dividing line, and, by unanimous consent, his name was made the basis for an acceptable designation for the hamlet — hence KRESSON." The present name was not used until after 1910."

LAZY POINT: Also called LEASY POINT and LASSA POINT and on Jasper Danker's map of 1679 the Dutch name LUYE HOCK. The point of land on eastern side of ASSISCUNK CREEK and DELAWARE RIVER. DeCou states that here was undoubtedly located the first tavern in the county. Operated by Peter Jegou, this ancient inn was called POINT HOUSE or JEGOU'S TAVERN. Jegou received the grant for LAZY POINT from Governor Philip Carteret in 1668. A number of Indian trails lead from the "Point" and travellers from New Amsterdam usually crossed the DELAWARE at this place. DeCou also tells us that George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, spent the night of September 10, 1672, at the tavern. Later the place was called WINGERWORTH POINT as recorded in the Burlington court records of 1693. The "Point" is now part of the U. S. Pipe and Foundry property.

LAKE SHAMONG: A body of water located near CHATSWORTH. Shamong was formerly the name of the village of CHATSWORTH.

LAKE STOCKWELL: See OCKANICKON.

LAUREL RUN: A stream about one mile in length flowing north to empty into RANCOCAS CREEK in DELRAN just south of BRIDGEBORO.

LAUREL RUN: A small settlement located on the stream by same name. Miss Minnie Ivins, whose family has lived in the neighborhood since early Quaker days, informs us that there was such a place. The place was probably too small to be recorded upon a map.

LAKE PINE: One of TAUNTON LAKES in southwestern MEDFORD. Although these lakes appear to be natural, in reality they were man-made by damming the streams to supply water power for the bog iron furnaces. (See TAUNTON).

LAUREL HILL: A slight elevation on the west side of Jacksonville Road within BURLINGTON CITY limits. It has been so named for over a century. Part of the section is now occupied by a cemetery. N. R. Ewan informs us that during Revolutionary days it was called GALLOWS HILL and was official execution place for Burlington County. In 1781 Joseph Mulliner, an infamous renegade of the "pines" was tried and convicted in the Burlington Court. He was hung on this hill. His grave beside the Weekstown Road in Atlantic County has a stone upon which is inscribed the following: "Joseph Mulliner, Hung, 1781."

LEBANON: Now entirely obliterated. Woodward and Hageman inform us that it was a small hamlet in northeast WOODLAND and was founded by Thomas and Samuel Richards in 1851. Here a window-glass factory and a sawmill were established. A post office was in

operation from November 19, 1862 until 1867. In 1866 the entire works were abandoned.

LEBANON GLASS WORKS: The New Jersey Industrial Directory 1949-50 actually lists this factory which went out of business almost a century ago. See **LEBANON**. All that remains of this plant are the outlines of the foundation and a slag pile where a bit of glass may still be found.

LEBANON STATE FOREST: This reservation was established in 1908 and consists of 22,185 acres of forest land in **BURLINGTON** and **OCEAN** counties. The reservation is north of Route 72 from **ONGS HAT** to **BUTLER PLACE**. On the southeast the C. R. R. is the boundary and the northern boundary of **WOODLAND** confines most of its territory. **LEBANON** is the largest of the New Jersey's State Forests and is typical of forested areas on the coastal plain. Within the forest may be found **PAKIM POND** and **DEEP HOLLOW POND**, recreational areas for the public. The site of **LEBANON** and **LEBANON GLASS WORKS** are near **PAKIM POND**.

LEEDS RIVER: See **CROSSWICKS CREEK**.

LEEK TOWN: A village in southern **BASS RIVER** north of **NEW GRETNA** on Spur Route 563. The place must be considerably less than a century old as only recent maps record it. Named for the Leek family who lived on the Greenbank Road for well over a century.

LEMONTOWN: Here is a name that was first brought to this writer's attention by N. R. Ewan. The exact location was pointed out by Dr. William Bray of **PEMBERTON** as the intersection of Pemberton-Pointville road and an old road from **NEW LISBON** that formerly crossed the Pemberton-Browns Mill road just east of the County Welfare Home. The New Lisbon road now ends at the Pemberton-Browns Mills road. A check of maps of a century ago reveals that E. Lemon and T. Lemon occupied houses at this intersection in 1849.

LENOLA: Apparently a modern coined name. The community of 1654 inhabitants lies in the extreme western part of **MOORESTOWN** township. Forty years ago the place was a railroad station on the Pemberton-Camden line. It was then called **WILSON'S STATION** from adjoining property owner.

LEVITTOWN?: See **WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP**.

LEWISTOWN: Named for the Lewis family who owned property in the vicinity. A collection of homes on the road from **JULIUSTOWN** to **BROWNS MILLS** in **NEW HANOVER**, southwest of **WRIGHTSTOWN**. It was originally a junction of Pemberton-Kinkora and Hightstown

railroad. The postoffice was established February 29, 1872 but has been discontinued. N. R. Ewan informs us that the place was formerly a famous summer resort with a noted mineral spring.

LIPPINCOTT'S CORNER: In SOUTHAMPTON just east of LITTLE CREEK and one and one half miles south of EAYRESTOWN where the Eayrestown-Red Lion crosses the Wilkins Station - Vincentown road. Named for adjoining property owner.

LIPLINCOATS: See JOBSTOWN.

LITTLE CREEK: Called QUOEXING by the Indians. This stream is the boundary line between SOUTHAMPTON and MEDFORD. It flows north until it unites with SOUTH WEST BRANCH of RANCOCAS. A mile or so further on it connects with SOUTH BRANCH of RANCOCAS.

LITTLE EGG HARBOUR RIVER: See MULLICA RIVER.

LITTLE EGG HARBOUR TOWNSHIP: Located at southern tip of Burlington County. Created 1841 and was part of county until 1891 when it was added to Ocean County. Tuckerton has distinction of having the first post office in Burlington County, established January 1, 1798.

LISBON FORGE: See NEW LISBON.

LITTLE PINE MILL: Site of an old mill near BROWNS MILLS in PEMBERTON.

LOCUST GROVE: In northwestern EVESHAM near CROPWELL. A station on the Haddonfield branch of Camden and Atlantic railroad.

LONDON DITCH: See CITY DITCH.

LONDON TENTH: See BURLINGTON COUNTY and YORKSHIRE TENTH.

LONG BRIDGE: See HAINESPORT.

LONG CAUSEWAY: A bridge over the SHOAL BRANCH of WADING RIVER less than a mile east of DUKE'S BRIDGE in southern WOODLAND. (Called Three Bridges until 1859, when it became Long Causeway and then in 1877 Cedar Causeway.)

LONG CRIPPLE: A tributary of the SHOAL BRANCH of WADING RIVER in north eastern WOODLAND.

LOWER BANK: Located on MULLICA RIVER in WASHINGTON, southeast of GREENBANK. It was settled by Eric Mullica in 1645

who come originally from Sweden. Mullica first settled near Swedesboro and later moved to the banks of the river that now bears his name. Lower Bank is the oldest settlement in what used to be known as **RANDOLPH** township. The local government is by township committee, consisting of three members plus a clerk and treasurer. The present population of **LOWER BANK** is 138 people, with 75 houses and two churches. The first church was built in 1780 and rebuilt in 1842. The post office was established in 1845, Samuel Weeks, postmaster. The present postmaster is Harold A. Maxwell. There are two saw mills located here as well as the famous boat builders, C. P. Leek and Sons. The Cavileers are one of the prominent families who have lived here for over a century.

LOWER CHESTER: See **CINNAMINSON**.

LOWER MILL: Former site of a mill on the **SHINN BRANCH** of the **RANOCAS** which empties into the lake at **NEW LISBON**. Now simply several houses along the road from **NEW LISBON** to the circle at junction of Routes 40 and S-40.

LOWER SPRINGFIELD MEETING: See **COPANY MEETING**.

LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP: This township was organized on March 14, 1860. It is bounded east and south east by **SOUTHAMPTON**, south by **MEDFORD**, west by **MOUNT LAUREL** and north by **HAINESPORT** and **EASTHAMPTON** townships. Formerly there were large stands of pine and oak from which the first post office and later the township derived its name. There are 13,299 acres in the township. It is watered by the **RANOCAS CREEK**, **DARNELL'S MILL STREAM**, **EVANS RUN**, **POWELL'S MILL STREAM**, and **MILL CREEK**. The earliest settler appears to have been Robert Dinsdale, an English physician who settled here in 1683. Dinsdale Run east of the town of **LUMBERTON** was named after him.

As the South Branch of the **RANOCAS** was much used for rafting of logs and for mill use the Council and General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey passed Navigation Laws. The following are excerpts from a pioneer navigation law passed on June 28, 1766. "Section 1. "It may be lawful for owners of saw mills and forges erected on any of the waters emptying into the southwest or **BELLY-BRIDGE** branch of **ANCOCAS CREEK** . . . To meet together — and choose a committee and make regulations respecting the clearing and improving the navigation of the same, and enter on the banks with Oxen to draw out logs and other rubbish." Notice was to be given when an unusual quantity of water was to be drawn or a dam breaks. Villages are Brown, Eayrestown, Fostertown and Newbold's Corner. Population 1950 was 1,325. Electronic Parts Specialty Company and C. F. Propson, Electrical Products are the only industries.

LUMBERTON: A pleasant village located on both sides of South Branch of RANCOCAS formerly known as "BELLY-BRIDGE" branch. It is the principle community of LUMBERTON township. It is two miles south of MOUNT HOLLY. The old Medford-Mt. Holly "turnpike" passed through the town as did the old Medford branch of the P. R. R.

Probably the earliest settler was a preacher by the name of Solomon Gaskill, who had lost his sight. The Edwards brothers ran a store here in the early days. In 1795 there were eleven dwellings and a "meeting house." A tavern was built here in 1790 and rebuilt in 1852 as the "Lumberton House." The first blacksmith shop was built in 1800. Around 1852 "The Burlington County Iron Works" was established. It closed ten years later. In 1840 there were 20 vessels of various types plying between Philadelphia and Lumberton. Chamber's wharf and Cole's wharf below the town were built prior to 1790. A steel works operated by Howell and Irick and was in use from 1820 to 1845. Postoffice established August 3, 1848.

LUYE HOCK: See LAZY POINT.

LYNDALE: Section of East Burlington bounded by Columbus Road, McNeal, Scott and State streets. Laid out in 1926. Apparently a coined name.

McCARTYSVILLE: See HARRISVILLE.

McDONALD BRANCH: Formerly called BEAVER DAM BRANCH. This is one of three branches all rising in WOODLAND. Other branches are COOPER and SHINN. They flow westward to unite as one stream at UPPER MILL in PEMBERTON. The stream then continues on to empty into lake at NEW LISBON.

McGRAW'S RUN: A branch of WADING RIVER in WASHINGTON. Called TRANQUILITY and HEAD of TRANQUILITY on 1847 map. Stream rises in northeastern WASHINGTON and flows west to WADING RIVER above JENKINS.

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE: Home of the 4709th Defense Wing and the 568th Air Defense Group, is spread out on 2,589 acres of flat sandy land hugging the northern edge of Fort Dix, New Jersey. It is 73 miles south of New York City and 35 miles north of Philadelphia. Thus located between two great cities, McGuire is a very important fighter-interceptor base in the Eastern Air Defense Force.

In 1937, aircraft first operated from McGuire's present site when observation planes made use of a single dirt strip. Today three long cement runways provide all-weather facilities for all type or aircraft. Runway lights, electronic ground control approach equipment, a huge aircraft fuel system, modern shops and hangars, all contribute to making this base one of the best in the United States.

Stationed here in the mission group, the 568th, are two combat-ready fighter units, the 2nd and 5th Fighter-Interceptor Squadrons. They are equipped with the new F-86D Sabrejet.

This newly arrived Sabrejet is a typical example of the ceaseless effort to keep this key base one of the best equipped in the EADF. The F-86D established a world's record for speed when it attained 716 mph. This shattered a record that was held by its counterpart, the F-86A. Now in strength at McGuire, the Sabrejet stands in constant readiness to meet any potential treat against the vital industrial and economic Delaware Valley.

The Base history is one of continual growth, starting in 1937 when a grant of WPA money was used to rough out the areas now occupied by the runways and flightline. After a visit in 1940 by General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Service, construction of two new runways began.

Early in 1941, additional barracks, officers quarters, mess halls, and other structures were completed, supplementing the cinderblock buildings that were erected for the original National Guard tenants. Three hangars were ready July 1941, just a month after the arrival of 126th Observation Squadron, a National Guard unit which was to occupy the new aid base on a full-time basis.

The official dedication of McGuire took place on September 17, 1949 at a ceremony honoring the memory of Major Thomas B. McGuire of

Ridgewood, New Jersey, who lost his life in aerial action of the Pacific Theatre of Operations on January 7th, 1945. In his brilliant career as a fighter pilot, Major McGuire destroyed 38 Japanese aircraft in aerial combat. A total of seven enemy planes fell to his guns in a two-day period 25-26 December 1944.

It was for his extraordinary gallantry in action, far beyond the call of duty on his final mission, that the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor was made. An excerpt from the citation accompanying the decoration reads: "With gallant initiative, deep and unselfish concern for the safety of others, Major McGuire set an inspiring example in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

The modern history of McGuire began in October 1949 when the 52nd All-Weather Fighter-Interceptor Wing moved here from Mitchel AFB, New York.

Air Defense of the metropolitan area has always been the main mission of the units stationed here, but the field has been used from time to time for other temporary purposes. Most interesting in recent times was the supply airlift to Goose Bay, Labrador, in January 1952. At this time a number of giant C-124 cargo aircraft whose gross weight is 200,000 pounds tested the runways to the actual maximum load.

Contributed by Public Information office of McGuire Air Force Base.

MADISON HEIGHTS: A section of new homes on the outskirts of MOUNT HOLLY in the northwest corner of the township of LUMBERTON on the Mount Holly-Lumberton road.

MAGNOLIA: A scattering of homes along Magnolia road in PEMBERTON township between the Borough of PEMBERTON and STOP THE JADE CREEK. The name was formerly given to two hamlets about three-fourths of a mile from each other. The eastern corner was called "TURKEY-TOWN" and the western end was known as "SCRAPETOWN." An 1849 map shows one name only, "SCRAPETOWN" on ADLER RUN, a branch of STOP THE JADE.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS: See TEXAS.

MALALALA: Located one mile west of COOKSTOWN just within the border of the FORT DIX RESERVATION in the township of NEW HANOVER. The name is probably of Indian origin but was bestowed upon the place by the YMCA which had a camp here.

MANSFIELD NECK: See BUSTLETON.

MANSFIELD SQUARE: Located in southwestern part of BORDENTOWN township between BORDENTOWN and MANSFIELD. It now consists of a Friends Meeting House and several homes. In 1795 this place was called RISING SUN. An 1849 map calls it by its present name but an 1859 one refers to it as RISING SUN SQUARE.

MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP: It is bounded north by BORDENTOWN, north and northeast by CHESTERFIELD, south by SPRINGFIELD and northwest and north by FLORENCE and DELAWARE RIVER. From the Burlington Court Records: "The Constabry of Mansfield — to lye on the south side of William Blacks Creek downe Dellaware River to the Town Bound, of Burlington and soe up Birch Creek to John Pancoasts to Mitchaell Newbolds and soe to the North of the great Meadowe to Eliakim Higgin Plantations."

From this description of one of the original townships it is to be seen that the township of Mansfield included practically the entire upper end of Burlington county north of the Assiscunk Creek (Birch), excluding the township of Chesterfield to the east. This included all of the present Florence township and part of Bordentown township.

The township was settled by Quakers and was made a township when Burlington county was formed. It was incorporated on November 6, 1688 and then again after the revolution in 1798. Until 1852 it retained its original size but in that year it gave up some of its territory to make the whole of Florence township and part of Bordentown. It is said that at one time it was the best wheat-producing township in the county.

Among the old settlers can be listed such names as Newbold, Pope, Colkitt, Pancoast and Schuyler. The mother of Captain James Lawrence was a Tallman and is alleged to have been born in this township.

The township is watered by BLACKS CREEK, BACONS RUN AND THE ASSISCUNK.

The villages include BISHOPS BARN, COLUMBUS, GEORGETOWN, HEDDING, KINKORA, MANSFIELD SQUARE, NEWBOLD ISLAND, SHARP and THREE TUNS. Population 1950, 1,907.

Mansfield township was first in the county to successfully grow tobacco. The industry was started circa 1866 by Peter E. Harvey and Bros. John I. Bishop manufactured most of his tobacco into cigars. See Bishops Barn.

MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP: Named for the numerous maple groves in area. In 1860 this section was called STILES CORNERS. Situated between the north and south branches of PENNSAUKEN CREEK, MAPLE SHADE is bounded by CINNAMINSON, MOORESTOWN, MOUNT LAUREL and CAMDEN COUNTY. This township is of recent origin, being the last remaining part of "Old Chester Township." The name was changed from CHESTER to MAPLE SHADE in 1945. The unincorporated town of MAPLE SHADE occupies the entire area of the township. It is quite a business community, probably because of its nearness to the Camden metropolitan area.

The first settlers called this township POSOMOKING or PENISAUKIN, taken from an old Indian town in that vicinity. The name CHESTER apparently comes from the town in England. Early records also refer to it as CROPWELL.

The Burlington court records of 1688 state the following: "The Const-

ablrly of CHESTER (will be) from Thomas Kendalls Plantation on the South side of NORTHAMPTON RIVER, to DELLAWARE RIVER, and soe to the most Southerly branch of PUNSAWKING CREEK from thence along the road to NORTHAMPTON RIVER."

On the 29th of December 1695 we read of "An Agreement betweene the Townes of EVERS HAM and CHESTER" referring to a change in the division line. In 1692 Thomas French was appointed Constable for "CROPWELL alias CHESTER township".

MAPLE SHADE township has an area of 1494 acres and the population in 1950 was 6,560 people.

According to Gerald Breese of The Bureau of Urban Research, Princeton University (1954) there are 14 industries in this township. E. Brubaker and Sons, Joseph Buck & Sons, Capewell Machine Co., Clark Cinder Co., Edsam Screw Maching Co., Wm. Graham Brick Manufacturing Co., Industrial Finishing Co., Maple Shade Clothing Mfg. Co., Pioneer Chlorome Corp., Pertex Hosiery Mills, Research Tool and Die Co., Marshall Smith, and Mark Tuscano.

MARLTON: A town (unincorporated) of about 500 persons located in the township of EVESHAM near the Camden county line in the northern part of the township. The land was once owned by Joseph Eves and Abraham Lippincott. The town was laid out in 1814 and a post office was established on August 6, 1845 with Samuel Swain as the first postmaster. (See EVESBORO).

As the name implies the town was named after the mineral marl, which abounds in the surrounding area. Marl was discovered here by Abraham Inskip as he was digging post holes. Marl was formerly used as a fertilizer but today this extremely valuable material is processed into a water softener. Marl had been used previously in other parts of the state.

Around the middle of the last century marl became popular with the farmers. "Farm after farm supporting only a scanty growth of Indian grass scarcely repaying the labour of cropping, with the use of marl was made to yield heavy crops of clover, corn, potatoes and wheat." So popular did marl become that its use was commercialized. More than 126,000 tons were transported by rail in 1867. Marl is now almost wholly replaced with concentrated commercial fertilizers.

The present industries include Engle Machine Co., Hedges Diesel Engine Co., and Mueller Knitting.

MARTHA FURNACE: Located on western border of BASS RIVER one and one-half miles above HARRISVILLE. Only a pile of rubble remains of this former furnace site. Gordon informs us that at the beginning of the 19th century 60 hands were employed at the furnace alone. There was also a grist and saw mill nearby. The village consisted of about 50 houses and 400 people around 1810. It is hard to realize today that this

almost inaccessible site formerly produced 750 tons of iron castings annually and shipped pig iron to the markets by way of WADING RIVER.

Charles Boyer tells us that the furnace was built by Isaac Potts who operated a forge and sawmill at Valley Forge during the Revolution. The furnace was named after his wife Martha. One old map calls this place MARTHA-CALICO.

The Martha Furnace Diary recording the daily events covering a period from March 30, 1808 to the end of April, 1815, could be the basis of a novel. The comments of the work at the furnace, the little incidents of the people, the accidents and shutdowns, the births and deaths, give us a glimpse into life in the last century. Men worked hard and played hard. Fights and cracked skulls were frequent. A dry comment from the diary is reported for August 5, 1808. "John Cunning retd. from frolick. Not yet able to work." On August 14, 1810 we find a simple statement of a birth. "Charlottee Cross makes a muster." Frequent reference is made of BODINES and HALLECKS (which see), two other places which along with MARTHA have completely disappeared.

MARY ANN FURNACE: A map of 1861 calls this place MARION FORGE. The site is located in the township of PEMBERTON east of NEW LISBON on a branch of MOUNT MISERY BROOK. Most recent maps call the place a furnace. However N. R. Ewan declares that this is a misnomer. and that it was a forge and never a furnace. Here is another forge that "never helped win the American Revolution" for the simple reason that it did not come into being until around 1830. Gordon's map makes no mention of this place although it does appear on the Finley map of 1831. A map of 1849 simply calls it MARY ANN and the name of R. Jones, "saw mill" and the word "furnace" is shown. Even though the word "furnace" appears on the 1849 map this writer has come to distrust "map-makers" and is more inclined to accept such authorities as Ewan and Boyer. A furnace and a forge even after several centuries can be distinguished by the difference in the type of slag found at the site. Boyer states that the forge was still in operation until late in the Civil War. The principal product was bar iron and in later years wagon axles and tires.

MASONVILLE: A village in MOUNT LAUREL on Moorestown-Mount Holly road west of county seat. A post office was established January 24, 1868.

MATHISTOWN: Coloquial for section of NEW GRETN (BASS RIVER) one time owned by MATHIS family.

MATTACOPANY CREEK: See BARKER'S BROOK.

MATTINECUNK: See BURLINGTON ISLAND.

MECINAUM BRIDGE: See UNION.

MEDFORD: An unincorporated town which is the principal community in the township by the same name. It is located seven miles south of the county seat on HAINES CREEK. Around 1790 this place was called UPPER EVESHAM. It is said that Mark Reeve is responsible for the name MEDFORD. After a visit to Medford, Mass., he caused a town meeting to be held and successfully urged the adoption of the name. However this story lacks authentication.

The first tavern built here was the "Indian Chief Hotel" erected in 1810. The first postmaster was Shinn Oliphant who held office around 1810. There was a school here in the Orthodox Meeting House Yard as early as 1760 and the Hicksite's built on around 1842. In 1880 the town had a population of 890 persons.

Besides having the honor of naming the town Mark Reeve is said to have manufactured the first cut nails with heads in Burlington county. The so called "nail house" still stands in the village although moved from its original location. Cut nails, however, had been made in this country decades before Reeve began manufacturing them at Medford.

MEDFORD LAKES: Called BALLINGER'S MILLS in 1860. A number of connecting lakes located in the middle of the township of MEDFORD. On the shores are situated some rather attractive homes and cottages. Around 1768 Charles Read, colonial enterpriser, built a bog ore furnace and grist mill on different streams.

A tributary of the SOUTH WEST BRANCH of RANCOCAS CREEK supplied water power. Read called his works ETNA FURNACE, also spelled EATNA and AETNA. This name has been much confused with furnace near Tuckahoe, Cape May County.

MEDFORD LAKES: Includes LOWER AETNA LAKE, UPPER AETNA LAKE, BALLINGER LAKE, LAKE NISHE-MOKWA, LAKE MEE-SHA-WAY, LAKE WA-GUSH, LAKE SI-QUI-TI-SI, LAKE PAU-PUK-WEE, LAKE PEGE-WE-SA, LAKE MIG-A-ZEE, WA-BISSI LAKE, KI-HA-DE RUN, LAKE WAU-WAU-SKA-SHE, MEDFORD, LAKE MUSH-KO-DASA and LAKE WA-GUSH.

MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH: A colony of summer and "all year around" homes situated at MEDFORD LAKES in the township of MEDFORD to the south of MEDFORD. This community was incorporated as a borough from a part of the township on May 17, 1939. Area is 1.6 square miles.

MEDFORD TOWNSHIP: This township is a little over 100 years old, having been removed from EVESHAM in 1847. It is bounded north by LUMBERTON and MOUNT LAUREL, east by SOUTHAMPTON and

TABERNACLE, south by SHAMONG and CAMDEN COUNTY and west by EVESHAM township.

The land is level and it is watered by the RANCOCAS CREEK, BARTON'S RUN, the TAUNTON and MEDFORD LAKES streams, a portion of LITTLE CREEK and the MULLICA RIVER.

The famous Wilson Blackberry was named for John Wilson, of Medford, who found it growing wild in the woods. Mr. Wilson sold it to John Collins, who propagated it extensively. For many years the Wilson was one of the most popular varieties.

MEDFORD is the largest community in the township. The only incorporated community is the Borough of MEDFORD LAKES. The villages include BRADDOCK'S MILLS, CHRISTOPHER MILLS, CHAIRVILLE, CROSS ROADS, FAIRVIEW, KIRBY'S MILL, LAKE PINE, MELROSE, OAK KNOLL, OCKANICKON, PIPERS CORNERS, OLIPHANTS MILL, REEVES, TAUNTON, TAUNTON LAKE and WILKINS.

The industries in the township include the Central Record, Kirby Brothers, Medford Concrete Co., Medford Knitwear Mills, Riverside Hosiery Mills and Zeolite Chemical Co.

It is said that Robert Eves, for whom Evesham township was named, was the pioneer settler. He operated a mill near the present site of MEDFORD as early as 1727.

MEHLVILLE: Residential section between P. R. R. and Route 130 west of Keim Boulevard in city of BURLINGTON. Named for Mehl family.

MELROSE: A community located one mile due west of the town of MEDFORD in MEDFORD township on the road to MARLTON. It was a Railroad Station on the Medford-Haddonfield Branch of the P. R. R. and terminus at Mount Holly-Medford R. R. In 1860 a toll house was located here.

MERRYGOLD: A cross roads located less than a mile north of NEW GRETNA. Hornor's map of 1854 spells it MARYGOLD.

MERRYGOLD BRANCH: A branch of the WADING RIVER in BASS RIVER township.

MILFORD: See KRESSON.

MILLERS: See SMALLS.

MILL CREEK: A small stream flowing north in the township of BURLINGTON into the ASSISCUNK CREEK near the eastern boundary of the township almost at the SPRINGSIDE township line.

MILL CREEK: A small tributary of the RANCOCAS which rises in WESTAMPTON township. It forms the boundary between WESTHAMP-

TON and BURLINGTON townships as it flows in a westerly direction. In the township of WILLINGBORO it makes a right angle and empties into the RANCOCAS to the south several miles above BRIDGEBORO. In 1680 this stream was called "THOMAS EVANS RUN." It was also called OLIVE'S MILL CREEK. Thomas Olive, one of the ten leading London Proprietors to take up town lots in BURLINGTON CITY, located a grist mill, the first in the county, on this creek at the southwest end of the township of BURLINGTON in 1679.

MILLTOWN: On the Bridgeboro road in MOORESTOWN township and SWEDES RUN a grist mill was in operation a century ago. Miss Minnie Ivins and others inform us that this place was called MILLTOWN. On maps of a century ago this place was called CHESTERVILLE. Either SWEDES BROOK or this village has moved since 1849. At that time CHESTERVILLE was located on SWEDES BROOK with a mill pond and grist mill.

MILLTOWN: See UNION MILLS.

MIRROR LAKE: Lake at BROWNS MILLS.

MIRY RUN: A small stream which rises near EAGLE in TABERNACLE township and flows southeast into the WADING RIVER.

MONTGOMERY: A railroad station on the old VINCENTOWN-EWANSVILLE Railroad in operation from 1864 to 1928.

MOORESTOWN: Spelled MOORFIELD on Seutter map. This attractive town like many of our early settlements passed through a transition of changing names. For almost two centuries the village was little more than a line of houses on, or very near, the famous Old Salem road laid out in 1682. This ancient highway followed in general, the present lines of the town's Main street, only deviating to suit contours of uneven ground.

Rather well founded tradition suggests that this elongated village was divided into two sections, of which the eastern part was called CHESTERTOWN and its western area known as RODMANTOWN, quite obviously from a prominent citizen of that name.

Apparently the place was not long burdened with the double title and the subsequent name of CHESTER is well recorded in official documents until about 1790. Old time importance of stage coach inns was significant at that time and the activities of Thomas Moore's hostelry as a center for Philadelphia travellers as well as those who used the Salem road or King's Highway, brought his name into the picture. Moore's Tavern no doubt became the highlight of public gatherings and the name so well associated with the village, that, as a logical sequence, it gradually was being referred to as Moorestown. Mooresfield, Moores-

Town as depicted on old maps seemingly were no more than local deviations, and as Moorestown this fine residential town continues to rate a high position in Burlington county municipalities. The town has always been identified with Quaker activities and is still a stronghold of the sect.

There are six industries in MOORESTOWN township. Concord Chemical Co., McNichol and McDonald Machine Co., Nichols Products Co., Perla Block Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Radio Corporation of America. (Article submitted by N. R. Ewan)

MOORES CREEK: See PENNSAUKEN CREEK.

MOTE: See CITY DITCH.

MOUNT: A "cross roads" in the center of the township of WASHINGTON on the road from QUAKER BRIDGE to WASHINGTON. In 1849 J. Crammer operated the hotel at this place. An 1854 map calls the place CRAMMERS. Near here is JEMIMA MOUNT, probable reason for the name.

MOUNT HOLLY: The "mount" at the county seat has had several names. In "South Jersey, A History" by Alfred M. Heston, is found a reference to the "pioneer Friends' Meeting House erected on CRIPS' MOUNT, now MOUNT HOLLY". "BARBER and HOWE'S Historical Collections" mention several light skirmishes between the Americans and British during the Revolutionary War and that "Musketballs are frequently found on TOPETOY HILL, and vicinity." This writer feels that all explanations of this name are purely conjectural. As the hill was formerly covered with holly the present name seems quite logical.

MOUNT HOLLY: County seat. The town covers most of the area of the township of MOUNT HOLLY and was settled soon after BURLINGTON by Quakers. Originally it was known as BRIDGETOWN from the number of bridges that crossed the creek. Spelled MOUNTHALLI on Seutter map. The first land upon which the town now stands was purchased by Thomas Rudyard and John Ridges from the Proprietors in 1676. The Rancocas was dammed for a saw mill in 1723 and by 1730 an iron works was built. These works supplied sheet iron for camp kettles for the American forces and were destroyed by the British in 1778. No cannon nor shot were ever made here.

MOUNT HOLLY can justly boast of the oldest fire company in America, the Relief Fire Co. No. 1, organized 1752.

Mount Holly's most celebrated citizen of colonial days was John Woolman who attained fame both in this country and in England as the "Quaker Preacher." Woolman was born in old NORTHAMPTON 1720 and at an early age was drawn towards religion. He first worked on his father's farm near RANCOCAS and then learned the tailoring

trade. Afterwards he kept a store of his own in the town but eventually turned to preaching.

Another famous citizen was Stephen Girard. The tale that is told about Girard walking across the Jersey pines from Egg Harbor to settle at MOUNT HOLLY although romantic is entirely untrue. Girard actually moved to this town in 1777 from Philadelphia to escape from the British. Here he opened a small store on Mill street where he sold cigars, raisins, small beer and candies. The house in which he lived still stands but has been considerably enlarged by subsequent additions.

During the Revolution the British upon several occasions occupied the town. Troops were quartered upon the people and the Friends Meeting House was used as a commisasry. The Brainerd Street School was turned into stables for horses. Several light skirmishes between the Americans and the enemy are recorded. In 1844 Barber and Howe in their history state that "Musket balls are frequently found on TOP-E-TOY HILL."

Some authorities claim that the "so called" Brainerd School was founded by John Brainerd (see BROTHERTON) in 1767. There is no evidence to substantiate this statement. Both DeCou and Ewan agree that the schoolhouse was erected in 1759 by a group of public-spirited citizens who formed a stock company. The street upon which the school stands is the only link with the celebrated missionary.

The story of William Denning and his wrought iron cannon, so often told in history books in connection with the town, is entirely untrue. Denning did make a cannon but at Mount Holly Springs, Pennsylvania.

Here in modern MOUNT HOLLY are located the Burlington County Hospital (founded 1880), Burlington County Children's Home and the administrative offices of the county.

MOUNT HOLLY can justly boast of its past history as well as its present status as county seat. The main road leading into the town from the west presents a broad tree-lined avenue with well-kept homes and lawns. The county buildings near the end of this avenue are picturesque and quaint. The historic courthouse built in 1796 is considered one of the finest examples of early American architecture and even the present controversial gaol (1809) seems to fit into the theme of "County Justice."

On July 1, 1954, the new council-manager form of government went into effect. William P. Hatch was selected as the first town-manager with a five-man council.

MOUNT HOLLY JUNCTION: See EAST BURLINGTON.

MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP: See NORTHAMPTON.

Located on the RANCOCAS creek seven miles south of BURLINGTON, and 18 miles east of PHILADELPHIA. It is in the north-central part of the county, bounded on the north by WESTHAMPTON, on the

east by **EASTHAMPTON**, on the south by **LUMBERTON** and on the west by **HAINESPORT**. In area it is 2.9 square miles. The town of Mount Holly occupies the majority of the territory of the township. The villages include **OAKDALE**, and **UNIONVILLE**. (See **TURPENTINE**).

The industries in the town and township are as follows: **E. W. Aikin**, **Ankokas Dyeing and Processing Co.**, **Arrow Safety Device Co.**, **Burlington County Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc.**, **Burlington County Shoe Corp.**, **Cooney's Welding Shop**, **Eagle Dyeing and Finishing Co.**, **Fenimore Brothers**, **William S. Fryer, Inc.**, **Hollyford Ice and Cold Storage Co., Inc.**, **Holly Hosiery Mills**, **Liberty Sport Togs**, **Mount Holly Dress Co., Inc.**, **The Mount Holly Herald**, **Mount Holly Textile Co.**, **Northampton Textile Co.**, **Weaver Manufacturing Co.**, and **Mount Holly Water Co.**

MOUNT JEMINA: A "HILL" With an elevation of 99 feet located in the township of **WASHINGTON** between **BATSO** and the **TULPEHOKEN** creek.

MOUNT LAUREL: An elevation of land in the southern part of the township by the same name. The "mountain" reaches an altitude of 173 feet. The "mountain" was formerly covered with laurel, Named by Miss **Hannah Gillingham**, teacher. **William** and **Elizabeth Evans** located here around 1685. **De Cou** tells us that the British under General **Clinton** on his way to **Monmouth Courthouse** encamped at the base of this hill with the Third, Fourth and Fifth Brigades on the night of June 19, 1778. At that time the "mountain" was called "**PENNY HILL**." According to **C. S. Boyer**. **Clinton's** headquarters, built in 1744 is still standing.

Before the invention of the telegraph, this hill was one of a series of elevations between **New York City** and **Philadelphia** used by the **New York Stock Exchange** brokers as signal towers from which were wigwagged reports and prices of stocks and bonds. The reports, in code, reached **Philadelphia** in the surprising short time of 20 minutes. The apparatus was still in use as late as 1846. **Western Union** now has a modern counterpart of this apparatus. A relay station is on the summit.

MOUNT LAUREL: A rather small hamlet situated at the southeastern base of the "mountain." The **Mount Laurel Friends' Meeting House** is located here, as well as a scattering of dwellings. During the Revolution this hamlet was called **LOWER EVESHAM**. A post office was established here Jan. 13, 1848. "The **Progressive Farmer's Club**" located at **Mount Laurel** was organized in 1865 and launched a broad educational program. It built a club hall with a library and held annual exhibitions.

MOUNT LAUREL STATE PARK: A 21-acre recreational area at the "mountain" with a small wooded area along **Mount Laurel road**.

MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP: Located in the western part of the county. It is bounded north by **MOORESTOWN**, east by **HAINESPORT**,

south by EVESHAM and west by CAMDEN COUNTY. It was separated from EVESHAM township in 1782 by an act of the state Legislature. The original owners of this section were Thomas Olive and Daniel Wills who sold the land to Thomas Eves in 1699. The actual pioneers, Heston tells us, were William Evans and his wife Elizabeth.

The land is watered by PENSUKEN CREEK, PARKER'S CREEK, and the RANCOCAS. It has an area of 22 square miles. The villages include BOUGHER, CENTERTON, COLEMANTOWN, COX'S CORNER, FELLOWSHIP, HARTFORD, HEULINGS MILL, MASONVILLE, MT. LAUREL, PETERSBURG, PINE GROVE, RANCOCAS PARK and TEXAS.

MOUNT MISERY. Also called MOUNT RELIEF. A few scattered houses a mile below UPTON off Route 40 on the southern border of the township of PEMBERTON. The name was shortened from "MISERICORDE," and was probably bestowed by Peter Bard, a Frenchman, who moved here from BURLINGTON in 1723. A tavern and school house were located here.

MOUNT MISERY BROOK: Three branches of this brook, the North, Middle and South, all in WOODLAND township flow southwest. Uniting at the northern border of the township the stream continues until it empties into the North Branch of the RANCOCAS. Contrary to the local connotation of the word "misery" it is taken from the French word meaning "mercy."

MOUNT PISGAH: A 200-foot elevation located south of JULIUSTOWN in the township of SPRINGFIELD on the southern border. It has also been called "THE OLD WEAVER'S HILL."

MOUNT RELIEF: See MOUNT MISERY.

MULLICA RIVER: Named after Eric Mullica who led a Swedish colony across the province of West Jersey from the DELAWARE RIVER at Swedesboro in 1697. This river has its source in Camden County and flows in a southeasterly direction. For most of its course it is the southwest boundary line of BURLINGTON COUNTY. It finally empties into the ocean at EGG HARBOUR BAY. Prior to 1875 the upper reaches of this stream was called "LITTLE EGG HARBOUR RIVER," the middle section of the "ATSION RIVER" and the lower portion of the MULLICA RIVER. Called GOSHEN CREEK above ATSION in 1860.

MUNION FIELD: Formerly called "MUNION". It is simply a crossroads in the township of BASS RIVER near the Ocean County line. N. R. Ewan surmises that name taken from land owner.

MUSKINGUM BROOK: A small stream that rises near **TABERNACLE** in that township and flows south past **INDIAN MILLS** in **SHAMONG** township to unite with **SPRINGER'S CREEK** which finally empties into the **BATSTO RIVER**. In 1860 this stream was spelled **MEKENDAM RUN**.

NASSAU RIVER: See DELAWARE RIVER.

NEW ALBANY: A collection of homes and a church on Route 130 in CINNAMINSON township on eastern border of that township. The settlement was started prior to 1849.

NEW BEVERLY: See BURLINGTON.

NEWBOLD'S CORNER: Several houses a few miles east of LUMBERTON where the Lumberton road intersects with the Mount Holly-Eayres-town road. The name has been in existence for the past one hundred years, but no one by that name has lived there during this time.

NEWBOLD ISLAND: In 1679 this island was called on Jasper Danker's map, CHEPIESSINK. It was also called BIDDLE ISLAND. The island is located in the DELAWARE RIVER between FIELDSBORO and ROEBLING and was first settled around 1683. Biddle and Newbold were former owners of the island. It has been used for farming for many years and until recently was occupied by a farmer. Now it is farmed by George Rasmussen of BORDENTOWN who commutes by a surplus Navy LST. The island is about a mile and a quarter long and three quarters of a mile wide.

NEWBOLD'S RUN: A small stream flowing into BROWNS MILLS LAKE in PEMBERTON township.

NEW FREEDOM: A former village of several houses located near SANDTOWN. Nothing remains of this place, as even the school house was removed to another site. Founded in Civil War period, hence plausible name.

NEW GREटना: A small village located in the southeastern section of the township of BASS RIVER. Henry Beck states that the former name of this community was BASS RIVER. Around 1850 the name was changed to NEW GREटना. A post office was established August 6, 1850, Franklin Adams was the first postmaster. See BASS RIVER.

NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP: One of the original townships formerly called HANOVER. It originally extended from the northern boundary of the county to the north branch of the RANCOCAS and included NORTH HANOVER and part of PEMBERTON township. It is bounded east by Monmouth county, south and southwest by PEMBERTON township, west by SPRINGFIELD and north by NORTH HANOVER. It was probably settled circa 1704 by Daniel Leeds. It was set off from the townships of SPRINGFIELD and CHESTERFIELD by King George II in 1723. The township of PEMBERTON was formed from part of it in 1846.

The villages within its boundaries include WRIGHTSTOWN, POINTVILLE, COOKSTOWN, LEWISTOWN, CRANBERRY HALL, CRANBERRY PARK, HOCKAMIC, MAHALALA and TAYLORS MOUNT. Most of FORT DIX is within its boundaries. It is watered by the NORTH and SOUTH RUN and JAKES RUN. The population in 1950, 18,169

NEW LISBON: At an early date this place was called LISBON FORGE. In 1830 it was called simply LISBON. The village is situated three miles east of the borough of PEMBERTON in township of same name on NORTH BRANCH of RANCOCAS. Around 1800 there was a forge and grist and sawmill. When the Kinkora branch of the railroad was built thousands of cords of wood were drawn by mule-power to supply the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The first cranberry bog planted at this place was by Restore Lamb on what was called "Savannah Land." This method of growing cranberries proved to be a failure. Portuguese who were hired to cut lumber named the place LISBON. The post office was opened February 1, 1834, Eayre Oliphant was first postmaster. A new pumping station for Fort Dix water supply located here. County Alms House and Asylum nearby.

NEW LISBON STATE COLONY: See FOUR MILE.

NEW MILLS: See PEMBERTON.

NEW RETREAT: See RETREAT.

NEW SWEDELAND STREAM: See DELAWARE RIVER.

NORTHAMPTON RIVER: See RANCOCAS.

NORTHAMPTON FERRY: See HACKNEY'S DOCK.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP: See MOUNT HOLLY. This is another original township. The Burlington Court Records decreed that "The Constabry of Northampton, (shall be) from Daniel Wills Plantation, up Northampton River to the Indian Lyne and soe to the Towne bounds to George Elkington's Plantation and soe to Daniell Wills Plantation, excluding the same Plantation."

Originally this township consisted of about half the area of the county. Gradually through the formation of other townships it became whittled down until in 1931 it became the smallest township in the county with the exception of Maple Shade. On November 3, 1931 through an act of the legislature the name was changed to the township of Mt. Holly.

It is interesting to read in Gordon's Gazetteer a description of this township.

NORTHAMPTON t-ship, Burlington co., bounded on the N. E. by Springfield and Hanover t-ship; E by Monmouth co.; S. by Little Egg Harbour and Washington t-ships; W. by Evesham and Chester t-ships; and N. W. by Willingboro' and Burlington t-ships. Greatest length N. W. and S. E. 33 miles; breadth E. and W. 18 miles; area 135,000 acres; surface, generally level; soil, sand and sandy loam; the portion on the north-west of the t-ship well cultivated and productive; southern and easterly parts chiefly pine and oak forests. It is drained northwest by the north and south branches of the Rancocas creek and southerly by tributaries of the Little Egg Harbour river. Mount Holly, the county town, New Mills or Pemberton, Vincentown, Eayrstown, Buddstown, Tabernacle, &c., were villages of the township. Population in 1830, 5516. In 1832 the t-ship contained 1000 taxables, 654 householders whose ratables did not exceed \$30; 183 single men, 2371 cattle, and 1005 horses and mules; 13 stores, 7 saw mills, and 9 grist mills, 2 forges, 1 paper mill, 2 fulling mills, 1 cotton factory, 1 plaster mill, 50 tan vats, 3 carding machines, 6 distilleries for cider, 1 four horse stage, 2 two horse stages, 60 dearborns, 154 covered wagons, 4 chairs and curricles, 43 gigs and sulkies; and paid state tax, \$675.87; county tax, \$2,359.50; t-ship tax, \$3,900.

NORTH HANOVER: Formerly part of the township of HANOVER. It is located on northeastern border of county. It is bounded northeast by SPRINGFIELD and on north by MERCER county. The township is watered by CROSSWICKS CREEK, the NORTH RUN, BACON'S RUN and BLACK CREEK. Population 1950, 1,155. The villages include EX-TONVILLE, ELLISDALE, ARNEYTOWN, JACOBSTOWN and SYKES-VILLE (Plattsburg).

NORTH PENNSVILLE: See PARRY.

NORTH RUN: This stream rises in SPRINGFIELD township and flows east as the boundary between NORTH and NEW HANOVER townships. It was formerly called TOMLINSON'S RUN and is one of the principal tributaries of CROSSWICK'S CREEK.

NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP: From the Burlington Court Records of 1688.

"Nottingham Constablrly to lye between Crosswicks Creek and Delaware River, and Northwards up the River soe far as at present inhabited."

This was another of the original townships of Burlington county that was removed altogether from the county to make part of the new county of MERCER. "Old Nottingham" was the upper part of the "Yorkshire Tenth" which originally comprised all of the land from the As-sunpink (at Trenton) to the Rancocas Creek and back county to the East-West Jersey Line. Of course when Burlington was settled in 1677 this "Tenth" extended from the middle of High St. up river to the As-

sunpink. Later when Burlington County was formed in 1694 and the "tenths" were discarded, the county still extended "northwards up the River soe far as at present inhabited."

Nottingham township then included all of the present Hamilton township and all of Trenton south of the Creek. In 1694 the legislature formed another township above the Assunpink calling it Hopewell township. This was also in Burlington County. When Mercer County was formed, February 22, 1838, Nottingham township was removed from Burlington County. Down until 1842 it still bore the name Nottingham. It is said that the name was given to this township by Isaac Watson who came from Nottingham, England.

OAK ISLAND: Located several miles south east of NEW GRETNIA in BASS RIVER township.

OAK KNOLL: Located in the extreme southeast corner of the township of MEDFORD near the SHAMONG township boundary. In 1847 there was an Oak Grove school district No. 16, located in the township.

OAK SHADE: On road from RED LION to TABERNACLE on northern border of TABERNACLE.

OCKANICKON: The name of the YMCA camp which serves the South Jersey-Philadelphia area. The camp is located at the southern corner of MEDFORD township. This place was formerly known as BUZBY'S MILL and later as BRADDOCK'S BOGS. The boys' camp is located on LAKE STOCKWELL and the girls' on UPPER or SQUAW LAKE, called Camp MATOLLIONEQUAY.

The camps now comprise ten ponds and 530 acres of heavily wooded land. The place was suggested as a site for the YMCA by Henry F. Stockwell of Moorestown.

The County YMCA General Secretary, Clifford W. Ergood, informs us that before the site was used as bogs it had been used as storage ponds for power in connection with BUZBY'S MILL. The old runway was still in evidence a few years ago.

The Camp was named for Chief or "King" Ockanickon who was persuaded by the Burlington Quakers to become a Christian. It is alleged that this chief is buried in the Friends Meeting House Yard at Burlington.

OLD MAIDS LANE: A railroad station on the old Ewansville-Vincen-town branch of the P.R.R. (1864-1928) in the township of SOUTHAMPTON. Two old maids, the Misses Haines lived nearby.

OLD HALFWAY: Located in the township of WOODLAND below WOODMANSIE near the Ocean County line. It was formerly called HALFWAY, probably because it was "half way" to the seashore.

OLIVE'S MILL CREEK: See MILL CREEK.

OLIPHANTS MILLS: A settlement about a mile south of MEDFORD in township of the same name. Here was originally located a grist and saw mill built by David Oliphant.

ONGS HAT: A former hamlet one and one-half miles northwest of Four Mile Circle on road to BUDDTOWN on northeastern border of SOUTHAMPTON. Gordon lists as follows: "Hamlet of Northampton t-ship, Burlington Co., 10 miles S. E. of Mt. Holly." Rodgers map of 1839 calls this place by its present name but earlier maps refer to it simply as "ONGS."

It has been implied that the place was named for Jacob Ong who lived in early 18th Century. A tavern and several dwellings were formerly located in what is now a vacant clearing. Attempts to explain reason for name are apparently fictitious.

ONG'S RUN: A small stream flowing south east into **BROWNS MILLS LAKE**.

ORCHARD VIEW: Residential section in **BURLINGTON** township west of **BURLINGTON** between Route 130 and Beverly Road. Peach orchards were formerly in vicinity. The building project was developed by Galanter.

ORIENTAL: Located about two miles east of **FLYAT** on the southern border of **TABERNACLE** township. A few houses are located here.

OSWEGO LAKE: A body of water in **PENN STATE FOREST** (which see) in **BASS RIVER** township. It is a widening of the East Branch of **WADING RIVER**.

OSWEGO POND: Part of the **OSWEGO RIVER** located at **MARTHA** on the central west border of **BASS RIVER** township.

PAISLEY: Assumed to be named for the Scottish town famous for its shawls. It is located four miles east of SOOY PLACE. The WHITE HORSE HOTEL was located here before 1849 and some maps even today list both names, WHITE HORSE and PAISLEY. The place is located right on the township line in TABERNACLE township.

In 1882 H. A. Freeman of New York promoted a "get rich development swindle" at WHITE HORSE probably one of the most vicious misrepresentations of many land promotions in the "Pines". He laid out streets, erected about thirty houses and a music and dance hall. The Paisley Gazette of 1890 was printed in three colors, probably to look like a paisley shawl. The town lots were sold by the Paisley Building and Loan Association. It was balleyhoed as the "Little Paris in the Pines." The venture soon failed.

PALMYRA BOROUGH: Located on DELAWARE RIVER and PENNSAUKEN CREEK at the western end of the county. It is bounded northwest by RIVERTON, west by CINNAMINSON township and south by CAMDEN COUNTY. Gordon's Gazetter and map makes no mention of this borough. Sometime between 1834 and 1848 the "village of PALMYRA" came into existence. An 1848 map shows five streets either crossing or ending at the main street parallel to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The following persons had homes in the village at that time, W. Wallace, A. Wallace, D. Buckman, J. Hale, I. Toy, J. Lippincott, and J. Toy. A brick school was also located near the railroad at the upper end of the village.

In 1850 Joseph W. Saunders purchased about one hundred acres of land west of the village and laid out town lots. The streets were parallel with the railroad and the avenues located at right angles.

One of the regulations made at that time was the prohibiting of the erection of any building nearer than thirty feet from the avenues. In 1850 the village was part of the township of CHESTER. It became part of CINNAMINSON township in 1860 and was incorporated as a borough on February 20, 1923. Post office August 4, 1851.

Today Palmyra is a residential community with a population of 5,802 persons. It covers an area of about fifteen square miles.

The industries include Clark Cooper Co., Big Four Company, Jensen Mfg. Co., Century Tool Co., Palmyra Foundry Co., Inc., Miltex Hosiery Co., and Schletter Full Fashion Silk Hosiery, Inc.

The person responsible for the naming of PALMYRA is unknown to this writer, no doubt someone familiar with classical history. The original Palmyra, a capital in the Middle East of ancient times was famous for its temples and palaces.

PAKIM POND: A small modern lake located in the LEBANON STATE FOREST. It is used as a recreation area for camping and swimming.

PARKER'S CREEK: Formerly called TALMANS CREEK. Rising north

of MOUNT LAUREL in the township of the same name it flows north past HARTFORD HEIGHTS to empty into the RANCOCAS CREEK at CENTERTON.

PARKER'S MILL'S: See SMITHVILLE.

PARRY: Locally known as FIVE POINTS. A small settlement located in the township of CINNAMINSON on PENNSAUKEN CREEK. It was formerly called NORTH PENNSVILLE. Jedediah Strong purchased the land and laid out town lots in 1855. He called it NORTH PENNSVILLE as there was a town of PENNSVILLE in Camden County on the opposite side of the creek. In 1880 William Parry obtained a post office and the town was named in his honor.

PARKERTOWN: A 1926 real estate venture located in BURLINGTON township at STEVENS. Organized by Sherman Parker.

PEMBERTON BOROUGH: Named after James Pemberton who oddly enough never lived at this place. The town is located on both sides of RANCOCAS CREEK in the western part of PEMBERTON township. BUDD RUN forms northern boundary. The borough formerly had two railroad stations, North Pemberton and South Pemberton. The latter is now abandoned. The land west of the town was originally owned by William Budd around 1693. This town has had three different names in its two hundred and sixty-one years of existence. In 1708 when the county was more definitely laid out the place was called HAMPTON HANOVER. It took this name from the fact that the place was located in two townships, NORTHAMPTON on the south bank of the creek and HANOVER on the north bank. Sometime later the name was changed to NEW MILLS and this it was called up until 1826 when it was incorporated as the BOROUGH of PEMBERTON.

George DeCou states that NEW MILLS was the cradle of the Baptist faith in the county. The first Baptist Church was erected in 1752.

The borough has an area of less than a square mile and in 1860 it had a population of 1,194 persons. The post office was established on January 1, 1801. Hall Ireland Thread Winding Co., and Pemberton Textile Co. are the two industries.

PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP: On eastern border of county. Bounded east by Ocean county, south by WOODLAND and SOUTHAMPTON, west by SOUTHAMPTON and EASTHAMPTON and north by SPRINGFIELD and NEW HANOVER. The township takes its name from its principal town. It was carved from parts of SOUTHAMPTON, NORTH HAMPTON and NEW HANOVER when incorporated in 1846.

The western section contains excellent farms while in the southeast cranberries and blueberries are raised. The principal stream is the north branch of RANCOCAS CREEK which runs in a southwesterly direction

the entire twelve miles of the township. The principal villages include BROWNS MILLS, BROWNS MILLS JUNCTION, COMICAL CORNER, DEEP HOLLOW, HANOVER FURNACE, LOWER MILL, MAGNOLIA, MARY ANN FURNACE, MOUNT MISERY, NEW LISBON, ONGS HAT, SHREVE, UPPER MILL, UPTON and WHITESBOG.

The Budd family were the original settlers. A part of the northern section is included in FORT DIX. Population 1948 — 2712.

PENNSAUKEN CREEK: This stream with its southern branch forms the western boundary of BURLINGTON COUNTY. In the Burlington court records this stream is spelled PIMSAWKing. In 1690 it was called CROPWELL RIVER, and in 1698 referred to as CHESTER RIVER. Some claim that the word is a combination of William Penn's name and the Indian word for water inlet or outlet, "sauk." The Indians called the stream CIMISSICK CREEK. There was an Indian town called PEMISOAKIN located between the "forks" of the north and south branches. In 1776 a map calls it MOOR'S CREEK.

The north branch rises in the townships of EVESHAM and MOUNT LAUREL and flows northwestward to unite with the south branch below PARRY in the township of CINNAMINSON. The south branch rises in EVESHAM township and is the border between the two counties. The stream flows into the DELAWARE RIVER below PALMYRA.

PENN PLACE: On PAPPOOSE BRANCH of OSWEGO RIVER on eastern border of PENN STATE FOREST in WASHINGTON. Woodward and Hageman state that William Penn had an adopted son and from him descended the Penns of Cumberland, Burlington and Ocean counties. This Penn settled on the "West Plains" the section in which PENN PLACE is located.

PENN SWAMP BRANCH: A small stream rising in the middle of WASHINGTON township and flowing southeast to empty into BATSO RIVER. One modern New Jersey map calls this stream GOOD WATER RUN, as does Gordon's 1854 map.

PENNY HILL: See MOUNT LAUREL, also WRIGHTSTOWN.

PERKINS: A collection of houses around the intersection of PERKINS LANE and ST. MIHIEL Drive in EDGEWATER PARK township west of BEVERLY. The lane was formerly called SCHOOL HOUSE LANE. The Perkinses were early settlers at this place.

PIERSONVILLE: Named for property owner. A development of homes in the extreme northwestern part of the county in the township of BORDENTOWN on the road to WHITE HORSE in Mercer county. It is located on the BURLINGTON COUNTY side of CROSSWICKS CREEK in MERCER county.

PETERSBURG: A few houses located one mile northwest from MOUNT LAUREL in the township by the same name.

PETTICOAT BRIDGE: Also spelled "PITTE COAT" on older maps. This bridge crosses the ASSISCUNK CREEK north of JACKSONVILLE. On December 22, 1776 Col. Samuel Griffin in charge of a small American force drove back a British patrol stationed at PETTICOAT BRIDGE. The following morning von Donop met Griffin at the bridge where a sharp skirmish was fought. The wounded were cared for in the COMPANY MEETING HOUSE east of JACKSONVILLE. It is well to note that the bridge was named long before the Revolution and not as a result of an engagement between American women and the Hessians as stated by some writers. Who named the bridge and the exact reason are unknown.

PINE: See SOOY PLACE.

PINE CABIN (Cottage): Located east of MAGNOLIA on Magnolia Road in PEMBERTON. 1839.

PINE CREST: See HARRIS STATION.

PINE GROVE: Located in MOUNT LAUREL township just north of PETERSBURG. One-time summer resort and stage stop.

PINE LAKE: The northernmost of a chain of five lakes known as TAUNTON LAKES. The former names of this lake were WHISKEY HOLLOW and SPIRIT VALE.

PINE LANE: A station on the Kinkora Branch of the P. R. R. between JOBSTOWN and JULIUSTOWN in the township of SPRINGFIELD. Name of present farm. This farm was formerly called SHARON (Which See).

PIPER CORNERS: Located in the extreme southern section of MEDFORD township where Route 541 crosses the township line. It is one mile from OCKANICKON. In 1860 called PIPER PLACE. J. Piper lived near here.

PLAINS, THE: On the eastern border of the county is a section of stunted trees, mostly pine and scrub oak. This section is called THE PLAINS or BARRENS. Most of this curious natural phenomenon is in Ocean county. The dwarf trees and shrubs are similar to growth found in Labrador or above the timber line of a mountain. What has caused the condition science has been unable to entirely explain. Some authorities state that the soil is lacking in certain nutrients essential to plant growth. Others that a "hard-pan" of clay is found about two feet below

the surface through which the tree roots cannot penetrate. It has been definitely established that THE PLAINS are not cut-over timber as the Indians told the first white settlers that the section was "always that way."

PLATTSBURG: See SYKESVILLE.

PLAZA PARK: Residential section of BURLINGTON township, west of BURLINGTON city north of Beverly Road. Homes built by Elmer Johnson and P. Sholl.

POINT BREEZE: Name of ex-king Joseph Bonaparte's residence at BORDENTOWN on the DELAWARE RIVER. See BORDENTOWN.

POINTVILLE: The former name for this village where six roads come to a point was SCRABBLETOWN (1849) but ten years earlier also called CENTERVILLE. Now completely surrounded by FORT DIX near the BOROUGH of WRIGHTSTOWN in NEW HANOVER township.

POLE BRIDGE BROOK: One of the numerous streams flowing into the mill pond at MARY ANN FORGE in the township of PEMBERTON.

POMPESTON CREEK: A former mill stream rising from a small lake in the township of MOORESTOWN. It flows northwest through another small lake to enter the DELAWARE RIVER at RIVERTON. The name is derived from the Indian word for bread, "ach-poan" and miry place, "pisagna."

POSOMOKING: See CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

POWELL PLACE: Not on present maps. An estate east of FRIENDSHIP on the road to SOOY PLACE (1860).

PRICKETTS: See CHAIRVILLE.

PROGRESS: See RIVERSIDE.

PURGATORY: Half way between CHAIRVILLE and RED LION on Route 70 is a road leading northeast to the Red Lion-Eayrestown Road. This road is called Purgatory Road. Where this road crosses LITTLE CREEK is a marshy wooded area. This section is locally called PURGATORY.

QUAKERTOWN: See VINCENTOWN.

QUAKER BRIDGE: A village located four miles southeast of ATSION on the BATSO RIVER. Heston tells us that in the early days it was common practice for settlers, especially the Quakers, in going to and from meeting at TUCKERTON, to swim their horses across the river. They did this until some of their members were drowned, after which they crossed at points further up. In 1772 the Quakers from TUCKERTON and others from MOUNT HOLLY, BURLINGTON and MEDFORD met on the lower side of BATSTO RIVER to discuss informally matters that were likely to come before the meeting at TUCKERTON. Instead of discussing religion they talked about building a bridge. After the meeting they again gathered at the ford and built a bridge of cedar logs. A tavern was located here in the early days.

QUAKESON CREEK: A small stream located one mile west of Vincenttown. On this stream was located an Indian village of the Quakeson tribe.

QUOEXING CREEK: See LITTLE CREEK.

RANCOCAS: Called **ANCOCAS** when post office was established January 21, 1836, but was discontinued June 23 of same year. A village situated on the eastern border of **WILLINGBORO** township on Beverly-Mt. Holly road. When one drives through this pleasant hamlet one is sure that here is probably the oldest settlement in the section. The delightful brick houses, the ancient trees and old boxwood all seem to deny the fact that there was no town of **RANCOCAS** at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Gordon's Gazetteer makes no mention of this village. Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections" (1844) reports the following. "Rancocas, 4 m. w. of Mt. Holly, on the line of this and Northampton township, is a new and handsome village, grown up within a few years, and containing a Friend's meeting house and about 30 dwellings." Scott's Atlas of 1876 has this to say about **RANCOCAS**. "Being favorably situated at such convenient distance between Burlington, Beverly and Mount Holy, and having cheap water carriage for freight, there is no doubt that Rancocas will, at no very future day, become a large town. It is admirably situated to become a great distributing point." The Friends meeting house although in the town is just over the line in Westhampton township. This building of brick is considerably older than the town. The meeting house was erected in 1772.

Near the village on the banks of the **RANCOCAS** stood the mansion of Sir William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, last of the royal governors. The land upon which the village is situated was owned by Dr. Daniel Wills who located here in 1681. There was a house built by the Friends in 1810 at the west end of village for John Gummere who taught the Friends School. After teaching here several years, Gummere established a boarding school for boys at Burlington. From there he went to Haverford college and became president of that institution. After the opening of the **CENTERTON** bridge in 1831 **RANCOCAS** commenced to grow. The post office was re-established in 1838 with Samuel Stokes, Jr. as postmaster. The population of **RANCOCAS** in 1882 was three hundred.

RANCOCAS CREEK: With the exception of the **DELAWARE RIVER** this stream has played a most vital role in the development of the county. During the first century when "roads" were simply Indian trails the **ANCOCAS** as it was first called was a broad highway reaching deep into the Jersey forests. There are two main branches of this stream. North branch rises near the western border of Ocean county. Here several streams empty into the mill pond at **HANOVER FURNACE**. From this mill pond the stream flows into **MIRROR LAKE** at **BROWNS MILLS** from which it continues in a westerly direction until it empties into the mill pond at **NEW LISBON**. Still flowing west the stream flows through **PEMBERTON BOROUGH** and with some meandering passes **BIRMINGHAM** and **SMITHVILLE** and on to **MOUNT HOLLY**. West of the county seat the stream enlarges considerably and finally unites with the **SOUTH BRANCH** above **CENTERTON**.

Numerous branches starting in WOODLAND and TABERNACLE flow in a northwesterly direction to unite with FRIENDSHIP CREEK. From here on it is called the SOUTH BRANCH and at VINCENTOWN the STOP THE JADE joins the creek. Southeast of LUMBERTON the SOUTH WEST BRANCH joins the main stream. This latter branch has many names (Which see) and even today map makers are not in agreement. This branch waters the whole of EVESHAM and MEDFORD. From the junction of the NORTH and SOUTH branches to the DELAWARE the distance is about six miles. N. R. Ewan tells us that at one time or another over 50 mills of various sorts were operating on the RANCOCAS.

The name ANCOCAS is Indian in origin. The first mention found in the Burlington County court book is in the year 1680, where it is spelled RANKOKUS, also RANCOKUS and RENCOCUS. However as our founding fathers were notorious for their spelling we may assume RANCOCAS to be correct. The early English Quakers endeavored to have the name changed to NORTHAMPTON RIVER but obviously the Indian name has been preferred. This writer has observed that where an Indian name is easily pronounced or has a pleasing sound to the ear that it oftentimes supplants the original European name given to it by early settlers.

Today it is hard for us to realize that the RANCOCAS was much used for commerce during the past two centuries. Of course until the advent of steamboats all river traffic was by canoe and flatboats. Barges brought produce and lumber to the DELAWARE from whence they were floated to Philadelphia markets. With the coming of the steamboat freight and passengers were carried "to the head of the tide" at both MOUNT HOLLY and LUMBERTON. There is no question that a century ago this stream was deeper and carried more water than today. It is questionable whether even the shallow draft steamboats of yesterday could traverse the course of the RANCOCAS in 1954.

Today the RANCOCAS is simply a beautiful slow-flowing stream that meanders over most of the county. No longer used for commerce, the only vessels are the occasional pleasure boat and canoe and a few sand barges operating on its lower reaches. No longer are mills along its banks dependent upon its water power. But the county would not be what it is today if it were not for the RANCOCAS.

RANCOCAS FERRY: See HACKNEY'S DOCK.

RANCOCAS PARK: A relatively new development on old "BULL HEAD" road. The homes are of the log cabin type and are located in RANCOCAS WOODS near MASONVILLE in the township of MT. LAUREL.

RANCOCAS SPRINGS: A section bounded by the RANCOCAS CREEK and BARKERS CREEK in MOORESTOWN township.

RANCOCAS WOODS: See RANCOCAS PARK.

RANCOCAS STATION: See DELANCO.

RANDOLPH'S MILL: See SPEEDWELL.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP: Here is a township that had a very short life as a political entity. It was erected from WASHINGTON in 1870 as it was apparently felt that the latter township covered too large an area. It was bounded on the north by SHAMONG and WOODLAND, on the west by its parent WASHINGTON and on the east by BASS RIVER. It contained about 30,000 acres with a population of 560 persons. The villages and hamlets consisted of LOWER BANK, PENN PLACE, with MARTHA, SPEEDWELL and UNION simply ghosts of their former selves. In 1890 RANDOLPH was reunited with WASHINGTON. It was named for the Randolph family.

RANKOKUS KILL: See SWEDE RUN.

RECKLESS CREEK: See BLACK'S CREEK.

RECKLESSTOWN: See CHESTERFIELD.

RED HILL: A place on Jacksonville Road one mile east of Masonic Home in BURLINGTON township.

RED HILL: See STONEY HILL.

RED LION: Spelled RED LYON on an 1844 map. This place was a former stage coach center. A hamlet near the intersection of Routes 40 and 206 in southwestern SOUTHAMPTON. The name was derived from a taven sign depicting a red lion. A post office was established here on September 7, 1877, but has been discontinued.

RED TAVERN: A "lost hamlet" two miles northeast of NEW GRETNIA in BASS RIVER. In 1882 it contained one hotel and a few dwellings. William Davis erected the hotel before the Revolution. It was closed in 1885. The place is not located on present maps. This writer feels certain that this place is the location of BASS RIVER as recorded upon maps of a century ago. The foundation of this tavern may still be seen in Bass River State Forest.

REEVES: Also called REEVES STATION. This former railroad station on Mount Holly-Medford line was named for adjoining property owner. It is located one mile north of WILKINS STATION in MEDFORD.

RETREAT: Also called NEW RETREAT and RETREAT FACTORY on old maps. N. R. Ewan informs us that the place was one time called TWO BRIDGES. A double crossing of the stream necessitated two

bridges. The place consists of a number of houses in center of SOUTH-AMPTON about two miles southeast of VINCENTOWN on road to SOOY PLACE, on the banks of CEDAR RUN. At one time it was a manufacturing village and turned out cotton goods. Nothing remains of the old mill which was in operation until 1842. A map of 1876 simply designates the place "CHARLES BISHAM, old factory."

Woodward's story of the BIRMINGHAM forge "retreating" to this place when the British occupied BRIDGETOWN cannot be true. N. R. Ewan informs us that RETREAT forge did not come into existence until after 1800.

Both Ewan and Beck state that Charlotte Cushman, famous actress of a century ago, had relatives at this place whom she visited. In 1845 Cushman managed the old Walnut Theatre in Philadelphia.

RIDERS: A station on C. R. R. between ATSION and HARRIS STATION on BATSTO RIVER in SOUTHAMPTON.

RISING SUN: See MANSFIELD SQUARE.

RISING SUN SQUARE: See MANSFIELD SQUARE.

RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP: Prior to 1852 the site of this township was simply farmland. In January of this year Samuel Bechtel, Jr., had the land surveyed into streets and lots. Woodward erroneously states that he immediately named the town RIVERSIDE. However a map of 1859 calls the town PROGRESS. It has been said that before Bechtel laid out the town that the section was called by the euphonic name "GOAT-TOWN." Although the meaning is clear this writer has been unable to substantiate the name. Like many other towns and villages in this section PROGRESS was a real estate venture. In 1868 more than 6,000 persons attended a Sunday picnic at the Spring Garden Park at this place. The picnic was sponsored by the Philadelphia Turners, a German Club. Bechtel was undoubtedly responsible for the picnic and many lots were sold that day.

Riverside could probably be called the "Germantown" of Burlington county. This was the time of the second wave of German emigration from the old country and many of the early settlers who came between 1853 and 1860 were Germans or of German extraction. St. Peter's Catholic Church as well as the Lutheran for many years delivered sermons in the German language.

It is surprising that a town was not built here earlier as the Camden and Amboy Railroad had been in service since 1834. The first train, the "John Bull," crossed on the drawbridge over the RANCOCAS CREEK on November 28 of that year. The people at Riverside had two means of transportation to Philadelphia. They could travel by rail to Camden and then by ferry to Pennsylvania, or they could board a steamboat at the Pavilion Avenue wharf. The latter fare of twenty-five cents was

considerably cheaper than the railroad.

The first manufacturing plant in the community was the "Glass-house" which was located on Taylor street. A canning house was the second industry. Christian Dick, a native son, in the fall of 1880, put Riverside on the map by building the first seamless stocking mill in the state and one of the first in the nation.

Later William F. Taubel became the world's largest manufacturer of hosiery. Taubel erected his first large mill on Fairview street in 1896, and in less than 20 years he had about 20 mills operating in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Theophilus Zurbrugg, a Swiss, for whom the Zurbrugg Memorial Hospital is named, started the Keystone Watchcase Company, now a division of the Riverside Metal Company.

The town and township of RIVERSIDE was originally in old CHESTER TOWNSHIP. In 1860 it became CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP. In 1880 the new township of DELRAN was formed by removing half of CINNAMINSON. The town and surrounding territory were removed from DELRAN on February 20, 1890 and incorporated as the township of RIVERSIDE. It has an area of 1.9 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the RANCOCAS CREEK, on the two sides by DELRAN TOWNSHIP and on the west by the DELAWARE RIVER.

The industries include American Anode Co., Atlas Manufacturing Co., Burlington Industries, Century Mills Co., Dalomar Dress Co., Del-Rein Hosiery Co., Del-Side Dye Works, Four Way Aluminum Awning Co., George Royal Co., Ideal Hosiery Co., Keystone Watch Case Co., Lafayette Pants Co., Metfab., Nu-Way Products Co., Philadelphia Dressed Beef., Riverside Metal Co., South Jersey Construction Co. and Towne Luggage Co., Inc.

RIVERSIDE PARK: A section of homes east of RIVERSIDE in DELRAN TOWNSHIP.

RIVERTON BOROUGH: On the DELAWARE RIVER, bounded on the south and east by the township of CINNAMINSON and on the west by PALMYRA. The borough as a small village was first laid out in 1851 and 1852 on land purchased from Joseph Lippincott. The name was probably coined from the fact that it lay along the river. In the beginning it was part of CINNAMINSON. In 1882 it had a population of 700 inhabitants. In 1953 it had increased four times its size. It covers an area of less than a square mile. RIVERTON was formerly a well known steam boat landing. The famous Dreer Nurseries at one time were located here. National Casein Co. is the only industry.

RODMANTOWN: See MOORESTOWN.

ROEBLING: On the DELAWARE RIVER in the extreme northern part of FLORENCE. The village came into existence around 1900 and was

privately owned until 1946 when the streets, sewer and water systems were sold to the township and all the homes were sold to private individuals. The John A. Roebling Sons and Co. operate a plant just north of the village. The plant has over 13 miles of standard gauge railroad tracks within its yards. The company produces its own steel. Steel ignots are rolled, cut and re-rolled until they appear as rods of desired size. The rods are then pulled through a steel die and wound off in miles of wire. The town was named for the Roebling family.

ROME: A small settlement at WHITEBOGS in PEMBERTON. The place is only occupied during the berry season.

SAILORS POND: So named on maps of a century ago. No reason found for the name. This small pond is one of the headwaters of **BARKERS BROOK** and is located in the eastern part of **SPRING-FIELD**.

SANDTOWN: This place dates back to colonial times and is on the western border of **SOUTHAMPTON** on **LITTLE CREEK**. Here are located a few houses. One of them dates from the 18th century.

SANDY RIDGE: A slight elevation in eastern **WASHINGTON** appropriately named. See **CARRANZA MONUMENT** and **HIGH CROSSING**.

SCHUYLER'S FERRY: Former site of a colonial ferry located about two miles north of **BURLINGTON** in the township of **FLORENCE**. DeCou informs us that Casparus Schuyler built a tavern and operated a ferry to the Pennsylvania shore around 1724. The road leading from the ferry to Route 130 is called Schuyler Ferry road.

SCHOOLHOUSE BRIDGE: An 1857 map locates this bridge north of **CHATSWORTH** in **WOODLAND**. It crossed a finger of **LAKE SHAMONG**.

SCRAPETOWN: See **MAGNOLIA**, **PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP**.

SCRABBLETOWN: See **CENTERVILLE** and **POINTVILLE**.

SCRATCH RIDGE: This was a well known village of 70 years ago. It was on the South Pemberton road east of the Vincentown-Columbus road in **SOUTHAMPTON**.

SHAMONG: See **CHATSWORTH** and **INDIAN MILLS**.

SHAMONG LAKE: A rather large swampy lake west of **CHATSWORTH** in **WOODLAND**. On this water was located **UNION FORGE**. (Which see).

SHAMONG TOWNSHIP: On the western border of the county. Bounded on the east by **TABERNACLE**, south by Camden and Atlantic counties, west by **MEDFORD**. It is only a century old, having been formed of parts of **MEDFORD**, **SOUTHAMPTON** and **WASHINGTON** by act of Legislature, February 19, 1852. The name is derived from the Indian **Oschummo**, "horn" and "onk, place."

The first Indian Reservation in the country, known as **EDGEPILOCK** or **BROTHERTON TRACT**, was established here at **INDIAN MILLS**. (Which see) John Brainard, the celebrated missionary spent a number of years preaching to the "Brotherton Indians".

The township is watered by the **MULLICA**, **WESICKAMAN** and **BATSTO**.

The population has decreased considerably during the past 80 years. In 1870 there were 1134 persons. In 1950 the number had been reduced to 712. It has an area of 43.2 square miles. The villages and hamlets include, ATSION, DELLETT, FLYAT, HAMPTON GATE, HIGH BRIDGE, HIGH CROSSNG, INDIAN MILLS and SMALLS.

SHAPES RUN: See SHARPS RUN.

SHARP: A few homes in MANSFIELD just off the N. J. Turnpike and the old KINKORA branch of the PRR. This place was formerly a station on the railroad and was named for an adjoining property owner.

SHARP ISLAND: A small island in the RANCOCAS at the mouth of MILL CREEK.

SHARPS RUN: A three mile stream rising in eastern EVESHAM. Flowing east it empties into the SOUTHWEST BRANCH of the RANCOCAS north of MEDFORD. Old maps call this stream SHAPES RUN. This is simply another illustration of "map makers' mistakes."

SHEDAKER STATION: A former railroad station on Camden and Amboy R. R. in BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP at Shedaker's Lane. Here is the site of William B. Shedaker and Son's Pickle House. It is alleged that this was the location of the first pickle factory in New Jersey.

SHELLTOWN: See ELLISDALE.

SHINNTOWN: A crossroads one mile west of MEDFORD. Name quite prominent in Medford area.

SHREVE: A railroad station in PEMBERTON between BOROUGH of PEMBERTON and LEWISTOWN. Named for Barzilla Shreve who owned the adjoining property in 1859.

SHREVE'S MOUNT: See ARNEY'S MOUNT.

SHREVEVILLE: See SMITHVILLE.

SILVER LAKES: See SYLVAN LAKES.

SIM PLACE: A cranberry bog community in the northern part of BASS RIVER two miles from PENN PLACE. Probably originally owned by Sim family. Carelessness on the part of modern map makers has caused the spelling to be changed to SYMPLACE.

SKEAK RUN: See BEAR SWAMP RIVER.

SKIN CORNER: Intersection of Bridgeboro and Hartford roads in DEL-RAN. Reason for name unknown.

SLABTOWN: See JACKSONVILLE.

SMALLS: A "cross roads" with several houses two miles north of INDIAN MILLS in SHAMONG. In 1860, B. Small operated a hotel here.

SMALLEY: A former railroad station below EWANSVILLE on the EWANSVILLE-VINCENTOWN branch of the PRR. The place was named for John Smalley.

SMALLEY'S CORNER: At the intersection of C-530 and N. J. 206 in SOUTHAMPTON. In 1849 J. Smalley owned land here.

SMALLEY'S RUN: A one-time well-known stream flowing into the RANCOCAS near EWANSVILLE in SOUTHAMPTON. The stream operated an early turning mill. The present high railroad embankment was part of old dam.

SMALLEY'S STATION: See SMALLEY.

SMITHVILLE: A collection of homes, mill and mansion on the RANCOCAS CREEK in EASTHAMPTON between MOUNT HOLLY and BIRMINGHAM. N. R. Ewan informs us that the original name of this place was PARKER'S MILLS. Around 1780 Jacob Parker built a dam on the creek and established either a saw or grist mill. Later it was known as FRENCH'S MILLS. In 1828 Shreve brothers took over the water rights and built a factory for weaving calico. Later a spool thread mill was put into operation. DeCou tells us that the first spool cotton in the United States was made here. The present mansion was erected in 1842 by this family. The outbuildings, stone wall and gate were later added by Hezekiah B. Smith.

In 1865 the place was purchased by H. B. Smith who was an inventive genius as well as an able business man. The famous Star Bicycle was manufactured here. The only bicycle railroad in the world connected the county seat with SMITHVILLE. It was used for several years to provide cheap transportation for workmen who lived in MOUNT HOLLY, but was not successful.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company still operates the factory on a very limited basis. Wood working machinery is the principle output.

SNYDER'S MILL: Located one half mile south of FAIRVIEW in township of MEDFORD. In 1859 J. Snyder operated a mill here.

SOOY'S INN: See GREENBANK.

SOOY PLACE: So called on present maps. Called PINE and PINE CABIN on maps of a century ago. It was the site of an old tavern and is located in the extreme northeastern part of TABERNACLE.

SOUTH PARK: Another place "in the pines" that sees more people during the deer season than any other time. Located on southeast border of WOODLAND two miles southeast of SOOY PLACE.

SOUTH PEMBERTON: All that part of BOROUGH of PEMBERTON south of RANCOCAS CREEK.

SOUTH RIVER: See DELAWARE RIVER.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP: As it is located south of NORTHAMPTON the name is quite logical. However the original name was COAXEN. On March 1, 1845 an area of NORTHAMPTON was removed and called COAXEN. It had the shortest existence of any township under that name. Thirty days later on April 1st, a supplemental act was passed which reads as follows: "Section 1. The name of the township COAXEN, in the County of Burlington shall be changed to "SOUTHAMPTON," and the inhabitants of said township shall hereafter be known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of SOUTHAMPTON, in the County of Burlington'."

It is bounded north by PEMBERTON, south by WOODLAND and TABERNACLE, and west by MEDFORD. The villages and towns include BEAVERVILLE, BURR'S MILL, CHAIRVILLE, EWANVILLE, RED LION, RETREAT, RIDERS, SANDTOWN and VINCENTOWN.

The township is watered by the following streams, SOUTH BRANCH of RANCOCAS, LITTLE CREEK, FRIENDSHIP CREEK, CEDAR RUN and STOP THE JADE RUN. Only industry, Francis C. Stokes, canning.

SPEEDWELL: Formerly known as SPEEDWELL MILL, RANDOLPH'S MILL and RANDEE'S MILL. The place is located four miles south of CHATSWORTH on EAST BRANCH of WADING RIVER. A saw mill was built here by Daniel Randolph prior to the Revolution. In 1783 a furnace was erected by Benjamin Randolph. Old RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP was named for this family. The base of this former bog iron furnace may still be seen. The contention of some persons that this furnace aided in the American Revolution is easily refuted when it is realized that no iron was smelted at this place until after 1783.

Benjamin Randolph, who built the furnace, has a greater claim to fame than as an ironmonger. It was he who made such beautiful furniture in Philadelphia. The portable writing desk used by Thomas Jefferson to write the draft of the Declaration of Independence was fashioned by Randolph. Some 20 years ago a single Randolph chair brought a record price of \$33,000 at a New York auction. The chair is now in the Museum of Art in Philadelphia. "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton"

by William S. Stryker inform us that Private Benjamin Randolph of Captain Samuel Morris's Philadelphia troop of light horse, now called First City Troop, participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP: Originally known as **BIRCH CREEK**. There are several interpretations for the name. The numerous springs in the area is a probable reason. Others claim that some of the first settlers came from Springfield, Connecticut, but this cannot be substantiated. It is bounded north by **BURLINGTON**, **FLORENCE** and **MANSFIELD**, northeast by part of **CHESTERFIELD**, east by **NORTH HANOVER** and **SOUTH HANOVER**, southeast by **PEMBERTON**, south by **EASTHAMPTON** and **WESTHAMPTON** and west by **BURLINGTON**.

The township is nearly triangular in shape and its approximate ten-mile northern boundary is marked by the **ASSISCUNK CREEK**. The other two sides are seven and nine miles long. It contains about 18,000 acres of very fertile soil which are watered by **ASSISCUNK CREEK**, **BARKERS BROOK**, **ANNARICKEN BRANCH** and several brooklets which flow into the **RANOCAS**.

Along the southern boundary runs a range of "hills" 200 feet above sea level. **ARNEY'S MOUNT**, the highest of the group, is one of a series of detached hills ranging across the state that was used for telegraphic communication between the cities of New York and Philadelphia prior to Samuel Morse's invention. Woodward and Hageman tell us that the first system of communication was a series of colored signal rockets, later movable signal arms on top of wooden towers sent news and stock quotations from tower to tower across the state. (See **MOUNT LAUREL**). Another station in this chain was at **JULIUSTOWN**, called the "old weaver's hill or **MOUNT PISGAH**."

SPRINGFIELD is one of the original townships. It was incorporated November 6, 1688 and then again after we became a state, in 1798. The first land was taken up in 1683 and Mathew Champion, John Schooley and Thomas Shinn were some of the original settlers. The first actual record of a township meeting was in 1776.

The Burlington Court of 1685 appointed John Butcher as constable for "**BIRCH CREEK TOWNSHIP**," as it was first called. In 1688 the division of each constabulary was approved by the court. "The Constabulary of **SPRINGFIELD** (alias **BIRCH CREEK**) to lye on the south side of **BIRCH CREEK** to the Indian Lyne and to the lyne formerly made betwixt the two tenths and soe to the Towne Bounds."

In 1747 Charles Read, then secretary of the Province, purchased land between the present village of **JULIUSTOWN** and **JOBSTOWN**. On this land he erected a farm house and called the place **SHARON**. A red cedar post set in by Read in 1749 to mark one of the corners of his land, was still standing in 1870 and in good condition. A place called **ONE-ANIKON** frequently referred to in Revell's survey was located in this township. It probably was an old Indian town but its location is not certain. Villages include, **ARNEY'S MOUNT**, **CHAMBERS CORNER**,

ELLIS, FOLWELL, JACKSONVILLE, JOBSTOWN, JULIUSTOWN and PINE LAKE.

SPRINGVILLE: A village in MOUNT LAUREL township south of HARTFORD and about one mile northeast of MOUNT LAUREL.

SPRINGSIDE: An unincorporated community just east of BURLINGTON CITY line in BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP. Numerous springs in the area are the probable reason for the name. The first pure water for the CITY of BURLINGTON was piped into the city from SPRINGSIDE. In 1804, William E. Schermerhorn and other authorities, tell us that the Burlington Aqueduct Company organized and piped water through wooden conduits from a reservoir at SPRINGSIDE. This writer has in his possession a piece of the original wooden pipe.

SPIRIT VALE: See PINE LAKE.

SQUAW LAKE: See OCKANICKON.

STACY'S ISLAND: See BURLINGTON ISLAND.

STANWICK: An old station stop listed as STANWICK AVENUE. Now a section of homes east of MOORESTOWN in township of same name. Erected in 1881 for accomodation of those attending Moorestown Fair.

STEVENS: Also called STEVENS STATION and STEVENSVILLE STATION in 1876. A rapidly growing community on Route 130 east of BURLINGTON CITY in township of BURLINGTON. The name is not over 75 years old. Near here is Burlington Air Park.

STOCKWELL LAKE: See OCKANICKON.

STOKES ISLAND: A small island in RANOCAS CREEK above IRISH WHARF. Probably owned at one time by the Stokes family.

STONEY HILL: A slight elevation in NORTH HANOVER one mile south of ELLISDALE. A 1913 map calls it RED HILL.

STRAWBERRY HILL: See FRANKLIN PARK.

STRAWBRIDGE LAKE: Body of water southwest of MOORESTOWN. Named for Strawbridge family.

STILES CORNERS: See MAPLE SHADE.

SUTTON'S BRIDGE: Where the Old York Road crosses ASSISCUNK

CREEK east of **BURLINGTON**. The Sutton family have owned land hereabouts for over a century.

SWEDE'S RUN: Small stream rising in township of **MOORESTOWN**. Flowing north and west it empties into **DELAWARE RIVER** below **RIVERSIDE**. In 1674 this stream was called **RANKOKUS KILL**.

SWIMMIN OVER: See **DOCTOR'S POINT**.

SYKESVILLE: Formerly called **PLATTSBURG**. Post office established 1857. The place was named for the Honorable George Sykes, member of Congress. (See **GEORGETOWN**).

SYLVAN LAKES: Two connected lakes south of **BURLINGTON CITY** near **SPRINGSIDE**. Formerly called **SILVER LAKES**. Around Civil War times William Griffith erected a factory at **SPRINGSIDE** and "built" the lakes as a source of water power for a woolen mill. The projects were unsuccessful.

SYMPLACE: See **SIM PLACE**.

TABERNACLE: In the northwestern part of township of TABERNACLE on the road from OAK SHADE to HIGH CROSSING. Dr. Louis J. Kaser in "A Story of the Public Schools of Burlington County, N. J." states that, "In 1778, a little log church was built on the site of the present Tabernacle Cemetery". Gordon mentions the place in his Gazetteer. Woodward and Hageman state that the place was settled by Friends. Who named the village by this name is unknown. The post-office was established in 1877, with Caleb Wright as postmaster. The post-office has been discontinued.

TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP: One of the "newer townships," organized March 22, 1901. Bounded northeast and east by WOODLAND, south by WASHINGTON, west by SHAMONG, northwest by MEDFORD and north by SOUTHAMPTON.

The township is watered by BEAR SWAMP RIVER, BREAD AND CHEESE RUN, MUSKINGUM BROOK and BATSTO RIVER and its many tributaries. The villages and hamlets are, OAK SHADE, FRIENDSHIP, FOX CHASE, TABERNACLE, SOUTH PARK, PAISLEY, HARRIS STATION, EAGLE, SPEEDWELL, HAMPTON GATE, ORIENTAL and BOZURETOWN.

TALMAN'S CREEK: See PARKER'S CREEK.

TANNER'S RUN: Formerly called TANNHOUSE RUN. A small stream on southwestern border of city of BURLINGTON. The stream empties into CITY DITCH.

TANNHOUSE RUN: See TANNER'S RUN.

TAUNTON: See TAUNTON LAKES.

TAUNTON LAKES: Formerly called TAUNTON (1859). The name was taken from town of Taunton, Mass. A summer and winter colony spread around a series of "finger lakes" west of MEDFORD LAKES on border of EVESHAM in MEDFORD. Here was located the site of READS MILL (1766) on BELLY BRIDGE BRANCH of the SOUTH WEST BRANCH of the RANCOCAS. Charles Read, colonial enterpriser, erected an iron works at this place calling it TANTON and TAUNTON FURNACE. Lakes were later used as cranberry bogs.

TAYLOR: Also called TAYLOR'S LANE. A group of homes on DELAWARE RIVER in northwestern CINNAMINSON. The place was named for Taylor family who occupied land here as early as 1849.

TAYLOR'S LANE: See TAYLOR.

TAYLOR MOUNTAIN: An elevation of 140 feet in NEW HANOVER within FORT DIX, one mile east of HOCKAMIC.

TENAKONK: See BURLINGTON ISLAND.

TESTTOWN: Not located on present maps. On maps of a century ago it was placed several miles west of JOBSTOWN on the road to JACKSONVILLE in SPRINGFIELD.

TEXAS: Located less than two miles southeast of MOORESTOWN on road to COLEMANTOWN in MOUNT LAUREL. Like a number of other villages that have recently appeared upon our county maps this place takes its name from the "estate" of I. Collins who called his farm "Texas." TEXAS might have been called "Pleasant View" as this was the name of an adjoining farm.

TEXAS: Also called MAGNOLIA SPRINGS. A small community of 75 years ago now long gone. Here, less than a mile above CENTERTON, on the west bank of RANCOCAS CREEK, the firm of Rose and Lowell established the Rancocas Chemical Works in 1870. This firm manufactured the first phosphorous in the United States. The raw material was brought by boat from the South and processed for the trade. The plant was finally purchased by Diamond Match Company. Commercial fertilizer was also made here at one time.

DeCou tells us that the Rose family gave the name of TEXAS to the community because the place was so remote and wild. The new turnpike bridge passes almost directly over the site of this former factory.

THOMAS EVANS RUN: See MILL CREEK.

THORNTON CREEK: A small stream of two miles that empties into CROSSWICKS CREEK near its mouth. It is on the northern limits of the city of BORDENTOWN.

THREE BRIDGES: See LONG CAUSEWAY.

THREE TUNS: See HEDDING.

TIBBS WATERING PLACE: An old "stage stop" two miles west of BUTLER PLACE off S-40 in WOODLAND. A mile or so further east J. Black ran a hotel at BUTLER PLACE. A probable assumption by this writer is that TIBBS WATERING PLACE was simply a spot to water the stage coach horses.

TIMBUCTOO: Now usually abbreviated to "BUCTO". A small settlement about two miles south of the county seat on the road to RANCOCAS, in WESTHAMPTON. The place was formerly a prominent wharf on the RANCOCAS CREEK and camp meetings were held here. Originally settled by freed slaves the name is African in origin.

TINKERTOWN: Not on present maps. An 1876 map shows a few houses on Oxmead road in WESTHAMPTON on BURLINGTON township line.

TOMLINSON'S MILLS: Although long abandoned the mills two miles west of TAUNTON LAKES in EVESHAM were not dismantled until 1949.

TULPCHOCKEN CREEK: Rises in TABERNACLE, flows south through WASHINGTON to unite with FEATHER BED BRANCH and finally empties into WEST BRANCH of WADING RIVER. The name is Indian in origin. Tulpewe, "Turtle" and auken, "land". Gordon spells it Tulipe-haukin.

TURKEYTOWN: See MAGNOLIA, PEMBERTON township.

TURPENTINE: See UNIONVILLE.

TUSCOMUSCO CREEK: A small tributary of MULLICA RIVER in EVESHAM.

TWANNEL RUN: See BLACK RUN.

TWO BRIDGES: See RETREAT.

TYLERTOWN: This "cross roads" hamlet is probably not more than 50 years old. It is located two miles north of BULLTOWN in WASHINGTON.

UNION: Maps of a century ago located a village less than a mile west of present ORIENTIAL on MUSKIGUM BROOK on TABERNACLE-SHAMONG line. At this place was also MECINAUM BRIDGE.

UNION HILLS: So named on most recent map. An 1854 map calls this place UNION. Located one half mile south of TOMLINSON'S MILLS on western border of EVESHAM.

UNION FORGE: Also called "OLD UNION FORGE." This site located one mile west of CHATSWORTH in WOODLAND on LAKE SHAMONG. The forge was established by Thomas and Samuel Richards around 1800. They carried on the manufacture of forgings but soon abandoned it. By 1830 no trace of the forge was visible.

UNION MILLS: Formerly called DARNELL'S MILLS, ENGLES MILLS and around 1850 MILLTOWN. Located a mile below MASONVILLE in HAINESPORT.

UNIONVILLE: Official name for early hamlet of TURPENTINE. Located one mile out of MOUNT HOLLY on road to JOBSTOWN at intersection with Woodlane road. Several years ago there were about a dozen houses, a store and several gas stations clustered about the corners. Now new homes are springing up rapidly. Although UNIONVILLE has been its name for nearly a century the colonial name TURPENTINE still presists.

UPPER BANK: Also UPPER GREEN BANK. See GREENBANK.

UPPER EVESHAM: See MOUNT LAUREL.

UPPER FREEHOLD: See ARNEYTOWN.

UPPER MILL: Site of former sawmill. A log cabin built in 1720 still stands at this place. Just north of Route 70 on southern PEMBERTON township line.

UPTON: A railroad station point on the shore line of the PRR in southeastern PEMBERTON. Route 70 intersects the place. At one time an "Excelsior Mill" was in operation here. This is the center for rattle-snake hunting. The snakes are sold to zoos and skins are prepared for shoes and serum. Henry Beck gives a variety of names for this place. viz: HANOVER STATION, HANOVER FARMS and GRAVEL SWITCH.

VALE OF EVERSHAM: Former spelling of EVESHAM: The Burlington court book records the new constable for "Vale of Everham" as Robert Engle. (1690).

VINCENTOWN: At one time spelled VINCENTTOWN and VINCENT'S-TOWN. The settlement was first called BRIMSTONE NECK and later QUAKERTOWN. N. R. Ewan informs us that during John Brainard's time (1755) it was called WEEPINK.

This pleasant village is located in western SOUTHAMPTON near where FRIENDSHIP CREEK and STOP THE JADE RUN join South Branch of RANCOCAS CREEK.

The place received its present name from Vincent Leeds who with his two brothers purchased land on which the town now stands in 1758. Early settlers in the neighborhood were the Burr, Leeds, Bishop and Irick families. The first post office was established in 1824 when Mahlon Sleeper became postmaster. The population in 1880 was 683 persons. In 1950 it had been reduced to 580.

David Peacock, noted inventor who patented several improvements to the iron plow lived near here in 1785. Much marl was carried on the Vincenttown Branch of the railroad. The branch was abandoned in 1928.

WADING RIVER: A rather large shallow stream with numerous branches rising in TABERNACLE and WOODLAND. It forms the border between WASHINGTON and BASS RIVER townships. The name is obviously derived from the shallow stream. The river flows south to empty into the MULLICA.

WADING RIVER: Formerly called BRIDGEPORT on Gordon's map of 1834. This "cross roads" is located at the eastern end of the bridge that carries NEW GRETNA traffic over WADING RIVER to GREENBANK and beyond. Joseph Townsend operated first hotel in 1840. Postoffice established February 8, 1858. A very old cemetery is located here.

WAGON BRIDGE RUN: See HOOTON'S RUN.

WASHINGTON: On New Jersey maps, almost in the center of WASHINGTON township stands out the name WASHINGTON. Black lines, indicating roads from all directions, intersect. How many people populate this place named for our first president? Not one single soul. The place has been completely abandoned. In 1859 there was a hotel at the cross roads and several families by the name of Sooy lived here. N. R. Ewan tells us that the place was the site of experimental cattle raising. The foundations of old stables are all that now remains of WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP: Situated on southwestern border of county. Bounded south by Atlantic County, north by SHAMONG, TABERNACLE and WOODLAND and east by BASS RIVER. WADING RIVER forms its eastern boundary and MULLICA its southern.

The township was probably settled around 1770 by the Coxes, Reads, Sooyes and Johnsons. It has had slices taken from it and added during the past century and a half. It was set off from EVESHAM, NORTH HAMPTON and LITTLE EGG HARBOR on November 19, 1802. It lost some area in 1852 to help make SHAMONG. BASS RIVER received a portion in 1864. In 1866 a section was given to WOODLAND and 1870 another part was removed to make RANDOLPH.

Charles Read established a large furnace in this section in 1766. (See BATSTO).

The township has an area of 105.43 square miles and had a population in 1950 of 688 persons. Eighty years ago it had twice the population.

Villages and hamlets include, BATSO, BEAR SWAMP HILL, BULLTOWN, CROWLEYTOWN, FRIENDSHIP BOGGS, GREEN BANK, HERMAN, JEMIMA MOUNT, JENKINS, JENKINS NECK, PENN PLACE, QUAKER BRIDGE and TYLERTOWN. PENN STATE FOREST is located in this township.

WEEPINK: See VINCENTOWN.

WESTHAMPTON: Organized March 6, 1850. The name was acquired

when this township was set off from the western part of old NORTH-AMPTON. In 1880 the township was further divided to form EAST-AMPTON.

It is bounded north by BURLINGTON and SPRINGFIELD, south by MOUNT HOLLY and HAINESPORT and west by WILLINGBORO. Daniel Wills, whose homestead is located at CENTERTON, was probably the first settler. Wills was from Northampton, England, so he gave the whole section that name.

WESTHAMTON has an area of 11.4 square miles with a population in 1950 of 716 persons. The villages include TIMBUCTOO and WOOD-LANE. The population has increased considerably during the past few years.

WEST'S MILLS: See ATSION.

WEST MOORESTOWN: Western part of town of MOORESTOWN.

WESTFIELD: See CINNAMINSON.

WESICKAMAN: This stream was called EDGEPELING CREEK IN 1847 and WILLOW GROVE RUN in 1860. It rises in western SHAMONG and flows southeast to empty into MULLICA RIVER. The word Indian in origin, "Wisachem" meaning wild grapes, and "ani" meaning path.

WHARTON ESTATE: A vast area of land in WASHINGTON. In 1879 it contained 48,000 acres. Joseph Wharton bought it for \$48,000 in 1876 by virtue of a mortgage. A great deal of timber has been removed from this tract. In the early part of this century the entire tract was offered to the state for one million dollars. The question was placed on the ballot. The northern counties voted in favor of purchase but oddly enough BURLINGTON COUNTY and rest of southern counties voted it down. The total acreage is over 100,000. This section is one of the last remaining water sheds in South Jersey. The state has recently acquired part of this land.

WHISKEY HOLLOW: See PINE LAKE.

WHITE HILL: See FIELDSBORO.

WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP: Thomas Olive, an early settler, who came from Wellingboro, England is probably responsible for name. This is one of the original townships and was settled by Quakers around 1681. The original spelling was WELLINGBOROW and WELLINGBOROUGH. The Burlington Court records of 1688 set forth the "Constablrly of Wellingborow" as "From Daniel Wills Plantation down Northampton River to Delaware River, no soe up to the Towne bounds by George

Elkington's Plantation and soe to Daniel Wills Plantation, excluding the same Plantation."

From this description we can see that the township was somewhat larger than now. It originally included all of present EDGEWATER PARK and DELANCO, which were carved out of old BEVERLY TOWNSHIP.

The records of the original settlers have been preserved. Woodward and Hageman gives considerable information as well as a map of 1680 showing original grants. In 1682 Thomas Olive located 636 acres on RANCOCAS extending to present MILL CREEK. It was on this creek then called OLIVE'S MILL CREEK that he erected a dam and operated a grist mill. A roadway was built over this dam which was probably the first licensed toll bridge in the colony. In the Burlington Court Book dated 1692 we find the following: (Another agreement of the Inhabitants of Wellingborough) "Whereas the Inhabitants of the Towne of Wellingborough being met together at the house of Thomas Olive in the County of Burlington, have agreed that every Loaden Cart that shall passe over the Mill damme shall pay Three pence a tyme, and every Empty Cart passing and not returning Loaden shall pay two pence a tyme, and every horned beast of one yeare old and upwards shall pay one penny a head ****."

Quite near Olive's plantation was the summer home of Sir William Franklin. (See Franklin Park)

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP was formed from Willingboro on March 1, 1859. The Burlington-Bridgeboro turnpike was the dividing line. Here was the reason for the division: "The inhabitants . . . have become so numerous that it is impossible for them to meet and transact business at their town meetings." One year later WILLINGBORO had been reduced to 634 persons.

Located along RANCOCAS CREEK, the township is bounded north by BURLINGTON, east by WESTHAMPTON, south by RANCOCAS CREEK and west by EDGEWATER PARK. It covers an area of 7.3 square miles with a population in 1950 of 852 persons. Villages are, CHARLESTOWN, COOPERTOWN and RANCOCAS.

As this book goes to press it is reported that Levitt and Sons, Inc., have acquired 78% of WILLINGBORO township. Within several years it is expected that the largest city in the county, with a possible population of 60,000 people will appear. It is quite likely that this new community will be called LEVITTOWN, N. J. The inhabitants of this township of a century ago could not in their wildest dream conceive of this possibility . . . nor could we a decade ago. (See Author's Note).

WILLOW CORNER: Junction of Marlton Pike-Wescott Road and Causway Road below MARLTON in EVESHAM. Probably a corruption of "WILLS CORNER". An 1849 map shows several families by that name in the area.

WILLOW GROVE RUN: See WESICKAMAN CREEK.

WINGERWORTH POINT: See LAZY POINT.

WILSON'S STATION: See LENOLA.

WISSAHISKONK RIVER: See ASSISCUNK CREEK.

WOODLAND TOWNSHIP: Formed March 7, 1866 from parts of PEMBERTON, SHAMONG, SOUTHAMPTON and WASHINGTON. In east central part of County. Bounded north by PEMBERTON and SOUTHAMPTON, east by OCEAN COUNTY, south by BASS RIVER and west by TABERNACLE. The township is largest in area and smallest in population. 1950 census shows 1,524 persons. Cranberries is the chief industry. Part of the BARRENS are located within its borders. The principal streams are WEST BRANCH of WADING RIVER, SCHOOL BRANCH and SOUTH BRANCH.

Villages and hamlets include BUTLER PLACE, CHATSWORTH, DeCOU POND, DUKE'S BRIDGE, FOUR MILE, HEDGER HOUSE, GOOSE POND, JOHNSON PLACE, JONES MILL, LEBANON, LEBANON GLASS WORKS, LONG CAUSEWAY, OLD HALFWAY, SOUTH PARK, STATE COLONY and WOODMANSIE.

WOODLANE: A rapidly growing community of new homes on Woodlane Road north of MOUNT HOLLY in WESTHAMPTON. It was a former station stop on the Mount Holly-Burlington Railroad.

WOODMANSIE: Named for an early settler. A small hamlet on eastern border of WOODLAND on C. R. R. In 1882 it contained one hotel, post-office, saw mill, school house and twelve dwellings. Richard Estlow first postmaster in 1867. Postoffice has been discontinued.

WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH: On outskirts of FORT DIX RESERVATION in NEW HANOVER. Named for John Wright who owned land there. Prior to 1834 it was called PENNY HILL, from a rather foolish story of the finding of a "penny on a mound". It was incorporated as a borough March 4, 1918. Population in 1940 was 241 persons. 1950 census shows 1,199 persons. It has an area of less than a square mile. First post office opened by Samuel Brown February 3, 1824.

WRIGHTSVILLE: A small settlement near PARRY on PENNSAUKEN CREEK in lower CINNAMINSON. The name was given to it by Thomas Wright who sold the first lots in 1847.

WRIGHTSVILLE: Residential section of BURLINGTON CITY, bounded by Wood. Ninth, Second and High streets. Developed by Dr. Wright early this century.

YORKSHIRE BRIDGE: One of two exits by land from BURLINGTON, the provincial capitol during the early years. The old site was located on CHYGOES ISLAND and at the end of the 17th century was surrounded by water. LONDON BRIDGE and YORKSHIRE BRIDGE crossed a small stream called the MOAT, now CITY DITCH. Gabriel Thomas in his "History of West-New-Jersey" (1698) tells us that; "There are also two handsome bridges to come in and out of the town, called London and York-Bridges." The town stands on an island, the tide flowing quite round about it." The first mention of this bridge in the Burlington Court Book is dated August 8 and 9, 1682. "Ordered by the Court, that the Bridges called London Bridge and Yorkshire Bridge in Burlington, be repayred, as farre as Tenne pounds will repayre the same".

In the settlement of BURLINGTON "Friends from Yorkshire" took land on the east side of High Street while the "Friends from London" land on west side. The YORKSHIRE BRIDGE was on the eastern side, hence the name.

The exact location of this bridge is unknown. The Lawrie Road, or as it was later called, "Old York Road", followed East Federal Street and thence out Jacksonville Road. It was somewhere along Jacksonville Road that the bridge crossed the MOAT.

YORKSHIRE TENTH: The Concessions and Agreements, adopted March 3, 1676 provided that West Jersey be divided into ten parts called TENTHS. From Chapter 3 of the "Concessions" taken from the original manuscript we find the following: " . . . the Inhabitants Each tenn of the one hundred Proprieties shall elect and choose one and the one hundred proprieties shall be divided into tenn divisions or Tribes of Men."

YORKSHIRE TENTH extended up DELAWARE RIVER to Assunpink (Trenton). The LONDON TENTH continued down river to PENNSAUKEN CREEK. The division between the two TENTHS was agreed upon in 1677 with the middle of High Street as boundary line. (See BURLINGTON COUNTY for full details).

ZUYDT RIVER: See DELAWARE RIVER.

Bibliography



- Barber, John W., and Howe, Henry—Historica Collections of New Jersey. N. Y., E. Tuttle, 1853.
- Beck, Henry C.—Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey. N. Y., Dutton, 1936.
- Beck, Henry C.—More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey. N. Y., Dutton, 1937.
- Beck, Henry C.—Jersey Genesis. The Story of the Mullica River. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University Press, 1945.
- Boyer, Chas. S., and Marvin, Harry. —Old Salem Road as Laid Out in 1681-86.
- Boyer, Chas. S., and Marvin, Harry—The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in (Camden County, Camden History, Vol 1, No. 8) Camden County Historical Society, 1935.
- Boyer, Chas. S., and Marvin, Harry—Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1931.
- Brainerd, Thomas—The Life of John Brainerd, the Brother of David Brainerd, and His Successor as Missionary to the Indians of New Jersey. Philadelphia, 1865.
- Burlington Court Book of West New Jersey, 1680-1709, (American Legal Records, Vol. 5, Edited by H. Clay Reed and George J. Miller). Washington, D. C., American Historical Association, 1944.
- Burlington County, Road Map of Branin, F. L., County Engineer. Copyright by Hagstrom Co., Inc., 1954.
- Cawley, James and Margaret—Little Rivers of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1942.
- Cross, Dorothy—Archeology of New Jersey, Vol. I. Trenton, N. J. Published by the Archeology Society of New Jersey and New Jersey State Museum, 1941.
- Dankers, Jasper—1679 Map Copied from his "Journal of a Voyage, Etc." by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, in 1679-80."
- DeCou, George—Moorestown and Her Neighbors, Historical Sketches, Philadelphia, 1929.
- DeCou, George—The Historic Rancocas, Sketches of the Towns and Pioneer Settlers in Rancocas Valley. Moorestown, 1949.
- DeCou, George—Burlington: A Provincial Capital, Historical Sketches, Philadelphia, 1945.

- Evans, Lewis E.—A Map of Pensilvania, New Jersey, New York and the Three Delaware Counties. Published by Lewis Evans, March 25, 1749, according to Act of Parliament. Philadelphia, 1749.
- Evans, Lewis E.—A general Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, 1755. New York, Reprinted by Ethyl Corporation, 1953.
- Ewan, N. R.—Miscellaneous newspaper accounts and unpublished material.
- Farm Journal—Map of Burlington County, N. J. Philadelphia. Published by Wilmer Atkinson Co., 1913.
- Faden, William—(Map of) The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West. Commonly called The Jerseys. Engraved and Published by Wm. Faden, Charing Cross, December 1, 1777.
- Finley, Anthony—(Map) New Jersey - Philadelphia. Engraved by Young & Delleker, 1824.
- Gilkyson, Frederick, and Meeker, Robert A.—Road Map of the State of New Jersey.
- Gordon, Thomas F.—Gazetteer of New Jersey and the History of New Jersey from the Discovery by the Europeans to the Adoption of the Federal Constitution. Trenton, Fenton, 1834.
- Hopkins, G. Morgan, Civil Engineer—Topographical Map of the State of New Jersey. H. G. Bond, Publishers, 1860.
- Horner, Robert E.—A Map of New Jersey with Part of the Adjoining States Originally Compiled under the Patronage of the Legislature of said State by Thomas Gordon, Revised, Corrected and Improved by Robert E. Horner, 1854.
- Jefferys, Thomas, Geographer to His Majesty—The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with Part of Pensilvania, and the Governments of Trois Rivieres, and Montreal. Drawn by Cap. Holland, 1768.
- Killenberger, F.—Pocket Gazetteer of New Jersey, 1887.
- Lake, D. L., Beers, S. N.—Map of Vicinity of Philadelphia and Camden, Philalelphia. C. K. Stones, A. Pomeroy, Publishers, 1860.
- Lane, Wheaton J.—From Indian Trail to Iron Horse; Travel and Transportation in New Jersey, 1620-1860. Princeton, N. J. Princeton University Press, 1939.
- Lea, Philip—A Map of New England; New York; New Jersey; Pensilvania; Maryland and Virginia. London, 1690.
- Lewis, Samuel—(Map) The State of New Jersey. Engraved by W. Barker, Philadelphia, 1795.
- Martha Furnace Diary, March 30, 1808 to April 1815—Typescript Courtesy of N. R. Ewan.

- Morse, J.—Fourth American Map of New Jersey. Engraved by I. Hill, Boston. Published by Thomas & Andrews, 1796.
- Naratives of Early Penna., West New Jersey and Delaware 1630-1707. Edited by Albert Cook Myers, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.
- New Jersey, A Guide to Its Present and Past (American Guide Series). New York, 1939.
- New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Topographic Series No. 27, 28, 31 and 32, 1949. Revision by R. G. Blanchard, Topographic Engineer.
- Otley, J. W., Whitford R.—Map of Burlington County. Philadelphia Published Smith & Wistar, 1849.
- Parry, Wm., Sykes, Geo., Earl, F. W.—New Map of Burlington County. R. K. Kuhn & J. D. Jenney, Publishers, 1859.
- Road Map of New Jersey. Boston, Mass., National Publishing Co., 1901.
- Rogers, Henry D.—A Geological Map of New Jersey. To accompany the Report on the Geology of New Jersey, January, 1839.
- Schmidt, George P.—“The First Congressional Election in New Jersey.” Journal of the Rutgers University Library.
- Scott, J. D.—New Historical Atlas of Burlington County, N. J. Illustrated Compiled, Drawn and Published from Personal Examination and Surveys. Philadelphia, 1876.
- Scott, Joseph T.—“New Jersey” in his United States Gazetteer. Philadelphia, 1705. American Map of New Jersey.
- Smith, Samuel—The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New Jersey; containing an account of its first settlement, progressive improvements, the original and present constitution, and other events, to the year 1721 with some particulars since; and a short view of its present state. Burlington, 1765.
- Stone, Whitmer—The Plants of Southern New Jersey with Special Reference to the Flora of The Pine Barrens. Report of the State Museum. Trenton, 1910.
- Suetter, Matthew—(Map of) Pennsylvania, Nova Jersey et Nova York cum Regionibus ad Fluvium Delaware in America eitis, Nova Delineationes ob oculos posita. Circa 1748.
- The Origin of New Jersey Place Names. Trenton, N. J. New Jersey Public Library Commission, 1945.
- Topographical Map of the State of New Jersey by G. M. Bronley & Co., Philadelphia. Published by Smith and Stoup, 1884.
- Visscher, N.—Map of New Netherland, New England and Part of Virginia about 1655.

West New Jersey Proprietors, Surveyor General's Office, Burlington, N. J.
Maps and Deeds.

Weygandt, Cornelius—Down Jersey. New York, Appleton - Century Co.,
1940.

Woodward, Carl Raymond—Ploughs and Politicks: Charles Read of New
Jersey and His Notes on Agriculture, 1715-1774. New Brunswick, N. J.
University Press, 1941.

Woodward, E. Morrison, and Hageman, John F.—History of Burlington
and Mercer Counties, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of
Many of Their Pioneers and Prominent Men. Philadelphia, 1883.

Burlington County Supervisor's Association — A Story of the Public
Schools of Burlington County, New Jersey. Riverton, N. J., Press
of the New Era, 1943.

